

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## COAST MINISTER IS OPPOSED TO LIQUOR INTEREST

British Columbia's Attorney-General Says It Defies Will of the People

## NO LIMIT PLACED ON PURCHASE OF DRINK

Trade Is Persistently Striving to Make the Province Ever Wetter

Because of the persistence with which the acts in the United States have put forward the system of liquor control in certain provinces in Canada as a model, The Christian Science Monitor recently sent a staff correspondent to the border to make an investigation of conditions there. The result of his investigation appears in a series of articles, the fourteenth of which is given below.

**Victoria, B. C. (Staff Correspondence)** — British Columbia decided some five years ago to adopt "moderation" with government control of liquor. Today it finds itself with something approaching liquor control of government. This inevitable weakness in the "moderation" system has become more and more apparent of late years until it threatens to be the rock on which the present law will finally founder. Everywhere in British Columbia today is the public conviction that liquor plays far too prominent a part in public affairs; that the politics of the Province is hopelessly entangled with the liquor interests; and that the Province's efforts are being devoted not to temperance, but to the sale of liquor in ever-increasing quantities. In other words, the present government, like any other government dependent for revenue upon liquor and deriving much political patronage from the same source, is not strong enough to handle the evils which flourish under such an arrangement.

### Campaign Fund Charges

The insidious inroads of the liquor interests into the public life of this Province began immediately after the experiment in government control was decided upon in 1920. As soon as the plebiscite on this matter was over at the general election of that year, newspapers printed stories, which are generally believed, to the effect that the liquor interests had supplied a large campaign fund to elect certain members to office. This report seemed to be confirmed almost immediately afterward by the demand in the Legislature for the open sale of beer by the glass in spite of the fact that the people had not authorized this scheme in the plebiscite.

For three years this agitation, backed by the brewing interests and others who stood to profit by looser liquor laws, was carried on. Session after session of the Legislature was devoted to the argument that members be allowed to bear upon the law, while every kind of influence was brought to bear upon the members to relax the law.

Finally in 1923 the vote was out with a compromise. The Legislature passed a law providing for a plebiscite on the beer question and which was a greater concession to the brewers—agreed to abide by the results of this vote on the local option basis.

### Evidence of Brewing Interest

A few months later the people of the Province were amazed by the crowning evidence that the brewing

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

### Asks Gifts of Bibles for Illinois Prison

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Joliet, Ill., July 27

**M**ORE Bibles are needed to supply the demand in the Illinois State penitentiary, said William A. Frye, chaplain. Although an Illinois statute requires the State to provide Bibles for every cell, recent demands for more Bibles have not been granted by state authorities on the ground of lack of funds, Mr. Frye stated.

"Donations have about kept us even until now," he explained.

On account of new demands, however, more gifts of Bibles are now welcomed, he added.

## CHAMBER BACKS POINCARÉ PLANS TO SAVE FRANC

**Vote of Confidence Succeeded by Another for Quick Action on Finance**

**PARIS, July 27 (AP)** — Raymond Poincaré's new government was given a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. The vote, which came after the reading of the ministerial declaration of policy, was passed on the question of adjourning all interpellations until the financial bill had been discussed and passed. The Premier asked that this be done, and made the matter one of confidence in the Government. The official vote was announced as 358 in favor of the Government and 131 against.

After the vote on postponing interpellations, M. Poincaré introduced his financial bill, which was referred to the finance committee, the Premier asking most urgent consideration of the report. His demand for extraordinary procedure on the bill was put to a vote, requiring the approval of two-thirds of the Chamber.

### Important Economics

The Chamber gave him his second victory by voting the urgency of the financial bill, 413 to 31.

The new Poincaré Ministry's declaration of policy began with the affirmation that the Ministry had been formed in a spirit of "national reconciliation" with the object of saving the franc.

"We are profoundly convinced that it is possible to improve the conditions of French finances rapidly, and raise the value of the national currency," the declaration said.

"In order to avert forever fresh dangers of inflation, we propose to vote the indispensable supplementary receipts and make important economies."

Indirect taxation is to be increased, the declaration said, but at the same time direct taxation will be imposed upon acquired wealth, to form a repayment fund for the national defense bonds.

An appeal was made to "clear-sighted patriotism" to shorten the discussion by voluntary discipline.

On its first reference to the inter-

(Continues on Page 2, Column 5)

## GOV. BREWSTER URGES GREATER USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

**Tells Governors' Conference Capacity of American Industry Is Double Quantity Actually Produced—Factories Eager to Employ Labor**

**CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 27 (AP)** — Governments no longer exist merely to preserve order, but to preserve jobs also, in the view of Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, as expressed at the Governors' Conference in session here.

Most of the Nation's ills are economic, only half of America's industrial capacity is utilized, and states' rights are receding under economic and other pressure, he declares.

"In 1890 governments existed to proserve order," he said. "Today governments exist to preserve jobs."

The capacity of our existing industries is double the quantity of things that are actually turned out. Yet the amazing spectacle is presented of 1,000,000 or more men constantly idle, with half used factories trying to employ their labor, and a consuming public whose capacities are only limited by their ability to pay."

The profit system must be made to function smoothly and efficiently, or it will fail to go, the Governor declared. "America is groping for a

**STATE SAVES \$20,000 ON FLOUR CONTRACT COVERING 6 MONTHS**

**Price of \$7.45 a Barrel Is \$1.20 Lower Than Federal Government Pays**

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(Continues on Page 2, Column 5)

## Mrs. Ferguson to Resign Post When Special Session Meets

**Defeated Texas Governor Calls Legislature to Pass on Validity of State Bonds**

**AUSTIN, Tex., July 27 (Special)** — Closely following announcement of the Texas Election Bureau that Dan Moody, Attorney-General, had a clear majority of 3000 over all five opponents and a lead of 115,800 over Mrs. Miriam Ferguson, Governor in the Democratic gubernatorial primary, Mrs. Ferguson called the Texas Legislature to meet in special session Sept. 13 to pass legislation to "validate and legalize" any and all Texas bonds or securities whose validity may have been called in question by any courts and "to make said bonds or securities valid debts and obligations."

In her call Mrs. Ferguson invited the Legislature "to make such investigation of any department of the state that the Legislature may desire."

At the same time she announced she will resign when the Legislature has met, has disposed of validation of questioned road bonds, has made any investigations it may desire and has acted on any other matters she may submit for consideration.

As the Texas Legislature cannot remain in session longer than 30 days, this would apparently make Mrs. Ferguson's resignation effective not later than Oct. 13.

Barry Miller of Dallas, Lieutenant-Governor, who has been nominated by the Democrats for re-election, will automatically become Governor and serve until the second Tuesday in January, 1927.

The Governor also announced she would not enter the second primary regardless of whether the final count in the first primary shows Mr. Moody has a majority.

She said: "I have determined that the lead of the opposition is so decisive that I would be doing violence to my own interests as well as to the interests of the people were I to further insist upon my candidacy, and I have no desire to further embroil the people in another campaign."

Ninety-eight per cent of the primary vote has been counted and the complete count is expected to show only a slight increase in Mr. Moody's lead.

**AUSTIN, Tex., July 27 (AP)** — Dan Moody's vote in the primary coupled

with the announcement by Miriam A. Ferguson that she will resign from office virtually assures his ascendancy to the Governor's chair next January.

With primary returns nearing completion Mr. Moody lacked a few votes of having a majority in the five-cornered Democratic gubernatorial nomination race, but led Mrs. Ferguson by more than 110,000 votes.

Lynch Davidson, third ranking candidate, who like Mr. Moody, based his campaign on "anti-Fergusonism," received enough votes to cause Mrs. Ferguson to decide she did not care to continue her campaign for re-election.

Mrs. Ferguson's resignation will conform to an agreement she had with Mr. Moody that she would resign from the race if he should lead her by one vote and that he should withdraw if she led by 25,000 votes.

Her decision to resign also virtually removed further interest in the election returns, as a run-off primary will not be necessary, Texas law provides that unless a candidate receives 51 per cent of the votes cast a second primary must be held.

Mrs. Ferguson's political career began in 1914, winning in 1924, the State Supreme Court ruled that her husband, James E. "Farmer Jim" Ferguson, was ineligible for the Governorship because of his impeachment in 1917. Mrs. Ferguson then placed his wife's name on the ballot and a "qualification" campaign followed in which she was elected.

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## PRIMARY FUND INVESTIGATION FAR-REACHING

Calls New Witnesses in Move to Trace Expenditures in Illinois Primary

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—Having uncovered expenditures of \$300,000 on the first day of its inquiry, the Senate Campaign Finance Committee called more witnesses in the effort to follow the trail of money spent on behalf of the candidates of Col. Frank L. Smith and William B. McKinley, incumbent senators.

These included Hermon J. Green, of Urbana, personal attorney and campaign manager for Mr. McKinley in his unsuccessful contest to win the Republican senatorial nomination, and J. W. Stipes, of Champaign, who assisted Mr. Green in the conduct of the campaign.

Another effort also was to be made to elicit from Samuel Insull, Chicago public utilities executive, whether he contributed any funds to the Crowe-Barrett county committee which first supported Mr. McKinley and then switched to Mr. Smith, who is chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission.

When asked whether he gave any money to this commission, Mr. Insull declined to answer until he had opportunity to confer with his counsel. He said he expected to be ready at once to inform the committee whether he would answer that question.

Admits \$125,000 Gift

Before requesting time to consult his attorney on that score, Mr. Insull frankly told the Senate investigators that he had contributed \$125,000 to Mr. Smith's campaign and had given \$15,000 to "my old friend George Brennan." Democratic national committee from Illinois who won the Democratic senatorial nomination in the April primary.

In addition he told of spending \$347,34.85 during the campaign on propaganda against the World Court, and conceded that this undoubtedly benefited the candidacy of Mr. Smith, who ran on an anti-World Court platform, and frequently assailed Mr. McKinley for his vote for American adherence to the international tribunal.

After Mr. Insull had declined to answer immediately on the question of contributions to the Crowe-Barrett committee, James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, the committee chairman, said that in addition to information the investigators desired to know whether the election executive contributed funds to any other organization during the primary contest as well as names, amounts and the purposes for which the funds were given.

Before Mr. Insull took the stand, Allen F. Moore of Monticello, campaign manager for Mr. Smith, declined to give the names of men who contributed to the Smith campaign other than those of Mr. Insull and himself.

Calls Gifts Confidential

He said the contributions were "confidential," but Mr. Reed disagreed, asserting that expenditures on behalf of a candidate for the Senate constituted a matter of public interest. Mr. Moore was excused until the question of the authority of the committee to require an answer as to the names of contributors is settled.

At that time the Smith manager, who is a former member of Congress and Republican national committee man for Illinois, is to produce his private memoranda, which was kept in code, and other documents relating to expenditures in the primary.

Mr. Moore told the committee that the total sum used in the Smith campaign was \$253,547.51. Mr. Brennan testified that he expended about \$20,000, while Chester J. Willoughby, secretary to Mr. McKinley, and a member of a number of the McKinley campaign in Cook (Chicago) and other counties he distributed between \$50,000 and \$55,000, of which \$17,000 went for the pay of watchers in 17 of the 50 wards in Chicago.

Mr. Willoughby could not say what was the total expended on behalf of

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Carillon recital, St. Stephen's Church, Cambridge, 8:30.

Free public lecture, "Gullah: A Vanishing Negro Dialect of the Southern Coast," by Prof. Reed Smith of the University of South Carolina, Emerson Hall, Harvard.

Assembly of Eastern Session, the American Institute of Normal Methods, Bradford Hall, Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, 8.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Twenty-Sixth annual reunion of the Alden Kindred of America, Inc., Alden Homestead, Duxbury, 11.

Organ recital by Raymond C. Robinson of Boston University Music Department, Old South Church, Copley Square, 4.

Free public lecture, "Personality and Vision," by Dr. Walter V. Bingham, director of personnel Research Federation, New York City, Emerson Hall, Harvard.

Baseball, Chicago vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 3:15.

Fourteenth annual outing of Dorchester Yacht Club, "The Gull," Newmarket, leave Fields Corner at 1:45.

Address to Dana D. Barnum, president Boston Consolidated Gas Company, on "Gas Prices and Public Welfare," meeting of Boston Rotary Club, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Outing of the Roslindale Board of Trade, Lake Pearl, Wrentham.

Automobiles leave Roslindale Square at 10.

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## COAL PARLEYS TO BE REVIVED

Delegate Conference Called  
by the British Miners'  
Federation Secretary

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 27—"We are going to call a delegate conference Friday." Arthur J. Cook, the Miners' Federation secretary, announces this authoritatively. The miners' conference consists of miners elected representatives from all the coal fields. It is the body which ties the miners' executives' hands at the beginning of the coal stoppage by a resolution against a compromise. Its reassembly now means that the question of peace negotiations is to be reopened.

This has followed upon the Government's refusal in the House of Commons debate, last night, to accede to the Opposition's demands for the adoption of the proposals of a number of bishops and other members of Christian churches for a compromise based on a renewal of the state subsidy for another four months.

In this connection, the Bishop of Gloucester publishes a statement today denying the representative character of the Bishop of Lichfield's committee and dissociating himself from its proposals as "grievously injuring" the workers and doing "serious injury" to the influence and authority of the Christian religion by creating a widespread belief that its teachings are synonymous with bad economics.

Sir Ernest J. P. Benn, an economist, supports the Bishop of Gloucester's statement. He says that to renew the state subsidy now would be merely to repeat the experience which proved a failure last August when the subsidy was first given in the hope that it might lead to peace.

"It would be a disaster," Sir Ernest adds. "If, having paid millions by way of a subsidy and many more millions as the cost of the strike, we were to patch up a peace on a two plus two equals five basis, and throw away all our sacrifice and ensure the next crisis."

The miners' leaders are meanwhile conducting an extensive campaign in Warwickshire to induce the miners who have returned to work on the owners' terms to again walk out. They have succeeded in one pit employing 900 men, but the owners claim that the total of new workers signing on elsewhere more than makes up for this defection.

## NEW YORK CHILDREN AID PALESTINE SCOUTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Young Judea, composed of Jewish boys and girls in America, has cabled \$1000 to the Hebrew Scout Organization of Palestine for preliminary equipment of their summer camp on Mount Camel, Palestine, which will be inaugurated on August 15, according to an announcement received from the offices of Young Judea, at No. 114 Fifth Avenue, and has appealed to the Jewish children in American camps to help the project by contributing at least a penny a day for every day they themselves spend at camp.

The Mount Carmel Camp will be open for three weeks to changing groups of Scouts, after which the annual convention of the Hebrew Scout organization of Palestine will take place and consider plans for the further development of the movement.

## WOMEN IN INDUSTRY LEADER IS SELECTED

RALEIGH, N. C. (Special Correspondence)—It is announced that Mrs. J. Henry Highsmith of Raleigh had accepted the directorship of the Survey of Women in Industry. Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, chairman of the State Child Welfare Commission, said that the undertaking would be launched immediately.

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Grape

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Fruit CHAMPAGNE

with the idea of completing it in time to file a report in advance of the 1927 Legislature.

The survey was ordered by Angus W. McLean, Governor, several weeks ago in response to the request of various women's organizations in the State. The Child Welfare Commission will be in charge.

Mrs. Highsmith will work in co-operation with E. F. Carter, executive secretary, Governor McLean has assured adequate funds from the emergency appropriation of the State.

## JURY INDICTS COL. N. M. GREEN

California Dry Agent Is  
Charged With Embezzlement of Liquor Seized

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27 (AP)—Col. Ned M. Green, self-admitted liquor drinking prohibition administrator, is now under indictment.

A true bill containing 11 counts, charging him with having "feloniously embezzled and converted to his own use" liquor seized by the Government, has been returned by the federal grand jury.

The action against Colonel Green, who was suspended when he came under fire recently, was executed with unusual swiftness. Six witnesses were called one after another, into the jury room and in less than 10 minutes after the last one had departed the indictment was in the hands of the court.

With the indictment against him, the deposed prohibition chief, who last week said "Sure I drink. What of it?" lost for a few moments the composure with which he has viewed the entire affair.

At the \$500 bail set by the court was being posted, he sat with bowed head in the office of the United States Commissioner.

The charges following against Colonel Green were brought against an extensive investigation of his public and private affairs. Investigators accused him of numerous irregularities, the most serious of which was the misappropriation of seized liquor for his own use.

United States Commissioner Kruel set Aug. 6 as the date for Colonel Green's arraignment which will be before Judge Kerrigan.

Evidence against Colonel Green was presented to the grand jury under direction of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant United States Attorney-General, who was said to have come to the coast especially for that purpose.

## RELAXING OF QUOTA LAW IS EXPLAINED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Harry E. Hull, Commissioner-General of Immigration, has issued a general order stating and explaining the last immigration provision passed by Congress. Its purpose is to amend the Immigration Act of 1924.

The amendment is to the effect that the wife or child of an alien who enters the United States before July 1, 1927 will be admitted as a nonquota immigrant, provided the husband or father was a minister or professor before coming to this country and has been engaged in one of those professions since his admission.

BALTIMORE, MD.  
After School  
Give the kiddies nourishing Graham Crackers and

## ASKS \$3,700,000 FOR EXPOSITION

Mayor Kendrick Confident  
Citizens Will Come to  
Aid of Sesquicentennial

PHILADELPHIA, July 27 (AP)—The sesquicentennial exposition not only faces court action to prevent operation of its amusements on Sundays, but needs \$3,700,000 to meet outstanding obligations.

Despite these developments, however, Mayor Kendrick asserts that the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth birthday of American independence was "cheap at any price" and expressed confidence that citizens of Philadelphia would support and encourage the exposition directors.

Following closely the filing by the state in Harrisburg of quo warranto proceedings seeking to close the Gladway and other amusement features on the Sabbath, came the announcement that the exposition had shown an operating deficit from May 31 to July 19 of \$637,055. The figures were submitted to the directors by E. L. Austin, director-general of the exposition, who said the operating revenue from the opening of the exposition to July 19 had been \$1,400,855.

Mr. Austin also informed the directors that the immediate cash requirements were \$3,700,000 and that this would not provide for additional work necessary to complete the exposition and to assure a maximum attendance and a "minimum of criticism."

The Commonwealth's action against the Sunday opening of the Gladway and other commercial features was filed by Attorney-General Woodruff. The court fixed Aug. 9 as the date on which an answer is returnable and the Attorney-General said he planned to ask that argument be heard at that time.

## INDIAN LEADERS INTERVIEW VICEROY

Effort to Be Made to Put End  
to Communal Riots

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, July 27—The Viceroy, Lord Irwin, has granted an interview to the Hindu and Moslem leaders in Bengal, where communal riots lately have become a frequent occurrence, with a view to seeking an avenue of approachment for the two communities. The leaders, it appears, were given a patient hearing by the Viceroy and were made well discussed for bringing the unhappy state of affairs in Bengal to an end.

As a result of the interview, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, member of the Viceroy's executive council, has gone to Calcutta, from Simla. He has seen representatives of all shades of opinion and the pourparlers are still proceeding. It is too early yet to discuss the terms of the final settlement as the desirability of maintaining a calm atmosphere is a serious consideration and those working

for the re-establishment of friendly relations do not want to jeopardize the prospects of a settlement by a premature discussion of terms.

After Sir Bhupendranath obtained comprehensive views on the questions at issue between the Hindus, Moslems and Bengalis it is likely that he will call together the leaders at a joint conference.

## WET RING HEAD FACING PRISON

Two Years and \$10,000 Fine  
Imposed on W. V. Dwyer  
of Newark, Del.

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—William V. Dwyer, wealthy race track owner and head of a syndicate said to have controlled 18 steamships and smuggled \$40,000,000 worth of liquor into the United States has been found guilty of conspiracy to violate the prohibition law and sentenced to the maximum penalty.

E. C. Cohron, garage owner, and "pay-off" man for the syndicate, was convicted with Dwyer, while six others indicted and tried with them were acquitted. They are: Arch M. Eversole, George Clyde, Walter Rieder, James J. Cambridge, Edward Gallagher and William B. Macdonald.

Judge Julian W. Mack sentenced Dwyer to two years' imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. Cohron got two years and \$5000. They said they would appeal. They were acquitted on two other counts, charging conspiracy to facilitate transportation of and concealment of smuggled liquor.

The court refused a plea of the defense for leniency and for delay in sentence, declaring that "there has been wholesale bribery and violation of the law and on the evidence there is not a shadow of doubt of guilt."

The prisoners spent the night at the whole house gloved with a cleanliness brought about only by long hours of unsparing, patient application.

"It is strange that the spirit of modern civilization should support and preserve a liking for things completely foreign to the refined moral sentiment of the age. And it is still stranger that the better, more intelligent and educated classes should stand for these things. This must be attributed to customs and ages of association which blunt the finer susceptibilities."

The part of Mrs. Camper's talk with the farmer's wife that brought out the latter's character most strikingly was during the visit to one of the bedrooms where she displayed some carefully patterned patchwork quilts.

"This one is for Hilda," she said, unfolding one of particularly fine make and design. "Hilda is the only girl, the other five are all boys. And do you know," she said, leaning toward Mrs. Camper, "they are all my stepchildren? Hilda never likes me to tell it though because she is afraid people will think I am not as nice as an own mother."

At Mrs. Camper's expression of genuine interest and sympathy she told the whole story. The mother of these children had been a dear friend of hers. Suddenly this friend, feeling the end was near, sent for her and said: "I want you to marry Jim and take up my unfinished burden. You must bring up the children in my place."

"Yes, I will if it is right," she at length forced herself to say.

When her friend had passed on she



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Newark, Del.

Special Correspondence

A FAMILY on a camping trip received permission to pitch their tent for a few days on a farm in northern Vermont. The farmer's wife was a woman of unusual and remarkable character. Before the campers left she took Mrs. Camper all over her house, showing her substantial evidence of her handwork. Never had Mrs. Camper seen such an article! "My sky parlor," the farmer's wife called it. A complete outfit, bringing the bed and raters together in immaculate pieces of work-out sheets. How many hours this self-appointed task had consumed it would be difficult to estimate.

The rough, splintery floor she had scrubbed on her hands and knees until it fairly shone—it fact the whole house glowed with a cleanliness brought about only by long hours of unsparing, patient application.

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"Yes, I will if it is right," she at length forced herself to say.

When her friend had passed on she

found a housekeeper for the motherless family. At the expiration of two years she married Jim and became mother to six small children.

Was she a success? You would have known she was could you have seen the loving pride with which she spoke of those children, now grown up. And this same woman had taken in washing, picked berries and sold eggs to send one of the sons through college. Could any mother express greater love and devotion?

## MEXICO REACTS ON BULLFIGHTS

Press Heads Move to Put  
Stop to What It Calls  
"Relic of Barbarism"

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—A strong reaction against bullfighting was set in Mexico, and powerful papers like Universal, Excelsior and Revista de Revistas have opened a campaign against what they term "this ancient relic of barbarism."

Mr. MacDonald, a strong protest against the British Government's refusal to permit Mr. Shaw's speech to be broadcast, said that the speech was given that it would not be controversial on public topics.

Speaking with vigor, after a tremendous ovation, Mr. Shaw said that the "dreadful fate of being treated as a great man" seemed about to overtake him.

Mr. Shaw's speech was

"The Labor Party," he added, "has discovered the secret that there are no great men and no great nations. All of that hubub was left to the 19th century, where it properly belongs. Get rid of the great nations, and then perhaps we shall all be happy."

With prominent laborites as his hosts, he largely devoted himself to the aspects of domestic politics in this country, advising the Labor Party to work out the technique of Government so that it might be ready to take over the administration after the next general election.

## Shaw Criticizes Government for Its Ban on Radiocasting

Celebrated Author Devotes Speech Largely to Aspects of Domestic Politics in Britain

LONDON, July 27 (AP)—None of the smaller rooms in the House of Parliament were large enough to accommodate the party given to George Bernard Shaw by the Parliamentary Labor Party last night, and as a result the gathering was held at the Hotel Metropole. Ramsey MacDonald, with Mr. and Mrs. Shaw seated on either side of him, presented the guest of honor to a distinguished company of Labor leaders, literary figures and intellectuals.

"I am willing to stand ball for Bernard Shaw any day at Bow Street, but never at Downing Street," said Mr. MacDonald amid laughter. Mr. Shaw imagined Trotsky saying with great emphasis: "You talk of your parliamentary institutions and freedom of speech, but the very moment any very serious use is made of these things the property classes throw over those institutions."

Advises Labor Party

He declared the British Government on this occasion was doing everything in its power to bear out Trotsky's assertions, adding, "As indeed it is almost always unintentionally doing."

Mr. Shaw remarked that he would dearly like to believe that the radiocasting ban meant he was one person who could terrify the British Government into putting the muzzle on. But it was impossible to believe it.

With prominent laborites as his hosts, he largely devoted himself to the aspects of domestic politics in this country, advising the Labor Party to work out the technique of Government



## PROHIBITION GETS SUPPORT OF EASTERN STAR PUBLICATION

L. W. Standish, Massachusetts State Representative, a Mason, Emphasizes Social and Economic Advantages Resulting From Prohibition

Emphasizing the increasing social and economic advantages which are resulting from National prohibition, Lemuel W. Standish, Massachusetts State Representative and editor of the Eastern Star World, declares in an article in the current issue of his magazine that the Eighteenth Amendment, backed by the great body of law-abiding citizens, cannot be shaken by the attacks of the wets.

Pointing out the support which Masonry and the Eastern Star are giving prohibition, Mr. Standish unequivocally places the power of his magazine back of the dry law.

"Prohibition is here to stay, and behind it is the great mass of the people who stand for the home, for the church, for law and order, and for prohibition of wrongful things," Mr. Standish says.

"We hear so much these days," he adds, "of the attacks on it by the blatant, few and the vociferous minority that there is all too prone a tendency to lose sight of the great underground, underlying, potential majority sentiment which not only believes in prohibition but will never sue for or permit its failure, or give ground in this all important influence for moral gain and potential uplift, and for mankind and the generations which are to come."

"The home vote, the church vote, the votes of wives, fathers, mothers, of those who have benefited so much and so greatly by the banishment of the saloon and all that it stood for; these are the who without bluster, without boasting or the blowing of trumpets or the beating of drums can be relied upon to stand firm for the upholding and demanding the ultimate good and the preservation of the great gains that have come to all of us by reason of the rooting out of the monstrous evils of the saloon and evil influences to which it was always allied.

"One of the favorite arguments of the opposition is that prohibition

was put over unexpectedly as a war measure. What nonsense is this? The growth and culmination of prohibition was not the result of a spasmodic or suddenly conceived impetus. Rather was it the growth and the culmination of a campaign, begun, continued and promoted years and years ago, in the education of the young, the dissemination of truth, the insistent work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Good Templars and kindred orders.

"The law has never been given honest and rightful enforcement. In spite of what we claim and any intelligent, unprejudiced citizen can see the large gains, moral, physical and permanent which prohibition has brought in its wake. Piracy, corruption and selfish greed will not prevail in the long run in overturning the great majority's decent sentiments. Our sons and our daughters have forgotten what the saloon looked like. Decency, respectability has its chance, and I am enough of a believer in the rightness of public opinion to reckon that the great mass is right in its determination that the wheels of progress will never turn backward.

"All over this land, the home influence, the Christian sentiment, the decent, God-fearing and right-thinking overwhelming majority are not advertising loudly or proclaiming their might, but if and when the time comes for them to rise up and express themselves again, they will do it and the minority of those who are so blatant in their wickedness and their contempt for established law and order will realize their great mistake and they where when they predicted that prohibition never could come. It is here. It is here to stay and behind it is the great mass of the people who stand for the home, for the church, for law and order and for prohibition of wrongful things."

## MILKMEEN PROTEST RAIL RATE INCREASE

L. C. C. Hearing Discloses Loss to Railroad Companies

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 27 (AP)—The Boston & Maine, Central Vermont, and Boston & Albany Railroads are carrying milk at a loss, while the Rutland Railroad of Vermont is making a profit on New York transportation. These were the first facts uncovered by the Interstate Commerce Commission during a hearing on the protest of New England and New York milk dealers. The general state of business affairs was reported to the Presidents by his Cabinet members before he left Washington.

The prosperity, in the belief of the President, is due in part to the reduction in taxation, which has released money for private enterprise.

The general state of business affairs was reported to the Presidents by his Cabinet members before he left Washington.

## HISTORIC DEERFIELD HOMES TO BE OPENED

Public Will See Famous Interiors for First Time

DEERFIELD, July 27 (Special)—Historic homes in old Deerfield will be opened to the public for the first time in the town's history of 250 years on Aug. 10. Many visitors to the town have wished to see the interiors of the many old houses that line the village street, but except in the few where arts and crafts have been sold, they have never before been opened to any but personal friends.

For the benefit of a local cause, however, it has been arranged to open them next month and in many cases the hostesses will wear costumes of their ancestors which have been handed down for generations.

Among the homes to be opened are the Frary house with its historic ballroom, collection of pewter and historic furniture; the home of Mrs. George Sheldon; the Mansfield, once the home of Parson Willard, and famous for its paneling and hardware; the Allen house, the Barnard house, the latter the home of Edith Barnard Delano, which still contains some of its original furnishings; the Billings house, built in 1740 by Dr. Thomas Williams, brother of the founder of Williams College, and many other historic dwellings.

HOME GIVEN TO VETERANS

WEBSTER, Mass., July 27 (AP)—Webster veterans' organizations are rejoicing because of the action of a special town meeting at which it was voted to turn over to their use a \$30,000 residence to be used as a future home. The house will be moved 300 feet to another lot, taken by the town. The town also voted to give the veterans a fund of \$300 for moving and remodeling the house.

Doubt was expressed in behalf of the President whether too much attention need be paid to the situation that has been reflected in recent press reports from Europe. The desire of the United States was said, was to maintain friendly relations with all countries and the belief was expressed that the attitude of irresponsible persons of the United States or foreign countries should not be treated too seriously.

It is necessary, it was added, for Americans abroad to realize at this time that peoples of some other countries are in a difficult situation and it should be the part of Americans to view their difficulties with sympathy.

Business conditions of the country are more than meeting expectations, in the opinion of Mr. Coolidge.

It had been thought, it was said, that there might be something of a slowing down in industry this year, but this has not materialized.

The prosperity, in the belief of the President, is due in part to the reduction in taxation, which has released money for private enterprise.

The general state of business affairs was reported to the Presidents by his Cabinet members before he left Washington.

Officers Who Are Teaching Men How to Ride a Horse



Capt. Charles T. Beaupre, in the Center, is Drilling in Fancy Riding and is Able Assisted by Sergt. James Hughes on the Left of the Picture and Sergt. John Reardon on the Right.

## ALBERTA CELEBRATES ITS COMING OF AGE

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—The 21st birthday of the Province of Alberta and of Edmonton, the capital city, was celebrated in this city by an historical pageant in which 600 citizens took part. The episodes of the pageant graphically depicted, by scenes and colorful ballet presentations, a panoramic outline of the entire history of the Canadian west from its earliest time until the present day.

150 GUESTS INSPECT STEAMER DORCHESTER

More than 150 persons, including representatives of local railroad and steamship tourist agencies, shipping interests, and newspapermen, were guests of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company yesterday at a dinner aboard the company's new steamer, Dorchester, which recently sailed from Boston on her initial voyage. Previous to the dinner a general inspection of the ship was made.

The white pine blister rust is controlled by the eradication of currant and gooseberry bushes. To date, 102,000 acres have been rid of 1,100,000 bushes. This work is carried on in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry.

General forestry information is brought to the attention of the public by means of lectures, exhibits and publications. During the last two years, 90 lectures were given, with a total attendance of approximately 9,000.

The Forest Service aids timberland owners to market their forest products through the medium of publications and personal service.

of shrewd analysis of positions and a certain humorous encouragement.

Gives Reassuring Word

"Get him going, there, before you get up . . . is sufficient to make a bronzed youth cease wondering, in obvious anxiety, if he is going to make a half-way secure contact between his stout boots and the gleaming, fleeing back of his horse and, bolstered by the calm tone and the manifested rightness of the advice, makes it all the way secure . . .

In a formation that has struck a problematical balance with a grinning trooper triumphantly maintaining a foothold at the apex of the pyramid and holding his cap just so for a photograph, the trooper can have no reason for grappling with anything but good humor, the whimsical "Tuck it in there, Rag-a-Ragie," of the captain, who has perceived a loosened detail of uniform.

Sergt. John Reardon and Sergt. James E. Hughes, both seasoned men in the special assignments of duty as well as the humdrum of the state trooper's experience, have directed the intermediate periods of drilling. They will be in actual command at Philadelphia, although Captain Beaupre will be present. "They've done the ground work, they ought to lead the band," says Captain Beaupre.

The unit is made of the two sergeants, therefore, and corporals Carroll, Ryan, McGinnis, Tolman, Carter, Fitzgerald, Thompson, Tooley, Klein, McLaughlin, O'Brien, Poers, Dodge, Beattie, Whalen, Noonan, Norton and Higgins.

Reward for Services

Under the selection of the Massachusetts squad there are incidents of individual service for which the trip to Philadelphia is in a way a reward of merit.

Massachusetts, according to Captain Beaupre, can give its state troopers no such rigorous experience in the use of horses on the regular round of year, year out, duty as New York and Pennsylvania, where many of the long patrol areas are regularly traversed by mounted men. Captain Beaupre is not looking to accept any handicaps, however, when he accompanies them to Philadelphia. They know their horses, which are almost perfectly matched bays. They know, too, the intricacies of the type of riding commonly referred to as Cossack riding, and the varieties of the drag, and when they take the field Massachusetts will have cause to be proud.

The cost of drilling has been defrayed by the Commonwealth. The them have sacrificed days off, too, in the guise of time. Many of them have sacrificed day's off for several weeks back in order to master the last details. The cost of transporting them to Philadelphia, by a Merchants & Miners' Line boat and the expense of their maintenance and that of their mounts will be borne by the Sesquicentennial officials.

Scrutiny Brings Assurance.

Assurance that the Massachusetts unit will make a good showing in the great exhibition field is to be found by standing on the curbstones of Gaffney Street, beside the armory, to watch the troopers patiently perfect judgments of balance and difficult formations, urging their horses to confidence in uneventful circumstances.

Captain Beaupre stands leisurely on the curbstones, too, with a whimsical

## No Mistake That This Is Real Rough Riding



DOUBLE DRAG AT THE COMMONWEALTH ARMORY

Showing Corp. Hollis Beattie on Left and Corp. Albert Dodge on Right. Note That the Horse Has One Foot on the Ground.

## VERMONT ROAD PLANS OFFERED

Committee Suggests New Tax on Gasoline to Help Financing Program

\$600,000 that is now available from the general appropriation made by the Legislature.

Plan No. 1 calls for an additional two cents a gallon on gasoline, estimated to raise \$50,000, and with the other items mentioned making a total of \$1,515,000. This leaves \$485,000 to be raised by short-term loans. Plan No. 2 differs from Plan No. 1 only in proposing a one-cent increase in the gas tax and in addition a direct state tax of 10 cents, these sources being expected to yield revenues of \$275,000 and \$280,000 respectively, leaving \$480,000 to be borrowed if the \$2,000,000 are to be spent for permanent construction.

Plan No. 3 calls for no borrowing, but provides for a two-cent increase in the gasoline tax, a 10-cent direct tax and an increase in automobile registration fees of 85 cents, a hundredweight on passenger cars and 20 per cent in the fees for trucks and motorbuses. This would bring a total revenue, including the other sources mentioned, of \$2,970,000.

## REVERE'S COLLECTOR AFTER DELINQUENTS

Ernest Acker, collector of taxes for the city of Revere, said today that he is starting a campaign to collect the remainder of the delinquent poll and personal property taxes for the year 1922, amounting to \$1000 on account the company holding his bond has declined to renew. That action was taken when Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation of Massachusetts, declared his intention to hold collectors or their bondsmen responsible for uncollected delinquent taxes.

John A. DiPesa, city solicitor of Revere, said today in court regarding the city's attempt of certain Revere Beach entertainment concerns to obtain a tax abatement on the levy made this year by the assessors. The process of calibration, in which the aircraft and its officers will be engaged, consist of verifying the measurements made by the radio stations as to degrees of direction. By the compass observations between two stations and a ship, forming a triangle, the navigators calculate the position of the ship, or rather its distance from each of the stations. For this triangulation process, the instruments of the stations must be kept extremely accurate, and if this accuracy which the aerial observers will check up.

## DRUNKEN DRIVERS TO GO TO JAIL IN NEWPORT, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 27—Determined to aid further in ridding the Rhode Island highways of drunken drivers, Judge Max Levy yesterday declared that hereafter when motorists are brought before him in the First District Court, Newport, on charges of operating automobiles while intoxicated, they will receive 10-day jail terms in addition to a regular fine. Such cases have heretofore been disposed of with the offending motorist being fined on first court appearance, but being jailed on second and third offenses.

Judge Levy expressed the view that the imposing of jail terms on the first offense will serve as an effective means to check offenders who drink and drive.

## Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON

Note Our New Telephone Number—HANcock 9000

Now in Progress—

## Midsummer Stock Taking Sale

Hundreds of Lots—Taken From Our Own Regular Stock and Marked

1/4

1/3

1/2

—And Even More Than 1/2—  
Under Earlier Season Prices

DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR

## BOSTON TO SEE BIG DIRIGIBLE

Los Angeles Will Fly Over City to Make Tests for Radio Compass

The United States naval airship Los Angeles will fly over Boston and the New England coast next week in a series of flights which are expected to require about three days and which will give New England its first view of the big dirigible since the ship passed over Boston in early morning on its epochal journey from Germany in 1924. The purpose of the flights in the Boston district will be to check the calibration of Government radio compass stations at Fourth Cliff (near Sciutte), Deer Island, and Thompson's Island.

Data to be obtained in the calibration of these and other stations along the Atlantic coast will indicate to a great degree whether such stations can be used effectively to guide the movements of aircraft on inland flights as well as those of vessels in coastal waters, it is said. The plan of the tests contemplates that the Los Angeles shall circle each station from a point eight or ten miles inland, whereas all previous calibrations have been made from ships at sea.

The airship made observations yesterday in connection with radio compass stations at Monasquan and Sandy Hook, according to news from Lakehurst, N. J., where its hangar is located.

The exact date of the ship's start for New England will depend on weather conditions and the completion of work in the third or New York naval district. It is expected that the first day aloft in the first district will be devoted to stations from Newport around Cape Cod, the second day to the Boston stations, and on the third day the ship will work as far north as Bar Harbor, Me.

The U. S. S. Patoka, mother ship of the Los Angeles, equipped with a mooring mast to which the dirigible has tied up on former trips away from her base, arrived at Newport yesterday in preparation for the New England trip of the airship. It is supposed the Los Angeles will be moored to the Patoka each night. Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. Rosenblatt will be in charge of the Los Angeles.

The process of calibration, in which the aircraft and its officers will be engaged, consist of verifying the measurements made by the radio stations as to degrees of direction. By the compass observations between two stations and a ship, forming a triangle, the navigators calculate the position of the ship, or rather its distance from each of the stations. For this triangulation process, the instruments of the stations must be kept extremely accurate, and if this accuracy which the aerial observers will check up.



MOUNTED PYRAMID FORMATION

Left to Right on Horse—Sergt. John Reardon, Corp. Michael Noonan, Corp. James Ryan, Second Row, Left to Right—Corp. Albert Dodge, Corp. Hollis Beattie, Top—Whalen.

## LITHUANIAN LICENSE LAW WORKING FOR TEMPERANCE

Results of Local Option Law Disappoint Scottish Re-formers—Decrease in Danish Drinking Closes One-Third of Saloons

By Special Cable

TARTU, Estonia, July 27—Today's work at the eighteenth international congress against alcoholism was mainly devoted to studying the question of local option. The first paper was by Larsen Ledet of Copenhagen, editor of what is said to be the only newspaper in the world devoted primarily to the cause of prohibition.

Mr. Ledet's paper was followed by papers from R. A. Munro, chairman of the executive committee of the Scottish Temperance Alliance; Prof. Dr. A. Geile of Lithuania; Advocates Friedenborg of Latvia; Alex Björnemann of Sweden, and Dr. R. Kraut of Germany.

### Lithuania Adopts License Law

There are already 30 "dry" communes in Lithuania, according to Professor Geile. Generally speaking, however, he said the situation in Lithuania was not too favorable to the temperance movement, although the Lithuanian Constituent Assembly of 1920 to 1923 was well inclined toward the temperance idea. The most important victory, in 1922, was the adoption by the Constituent Assembly of a licensing law. In virtue of this law, the right to sell alcoholic drinks may be granted only to persons or societies obeying special instructions. The number of licensed houses, the hours of sale are limited by law. The premises may also be controlled by abstaining members of the militia or other persons appointed by the temperance societies. This law gives the preference to those temperance societies which desire to undertake the work of alcoholic beverages. It was therefore an imitation of the Gothenburg system.

Some sections of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Society "Blaiybė" have availed themselves of this section of the law and have taken in hand the sale of alcoholic beverages in certain regions or districts. But experience has shown that the law itself, and the temperance forces as well, are not strong enough to enforce the Gothenburg system. As it was impossible to organize the sale in a fitting manner and as the sections of the temperance society did but compromise themselves, this year none of them was willing to accept the management of one of these places.

### Right to Close Premises

The principal point of the law is that which gives the communal or municipal council the right to close all the licensed premises in its territory or to veto the granting of a license if this has been sanctioned by a general vote of the communal electors in which the simple majority decides. The Lithuanian Roman Catholic temperance society intends to avail itself of this clause as often as possible, the lecturer said.

The Minister of the Interior has given instructions for the enforcement of this part of the law which, unfortunately, are not favorable to the temperance movement. The instructions state that the communal poll must be held in the same place and at the same time. As some Roman Catholic communes number 8000 persons with the right of vote, it is very difficult to organize the poll in this way. An attempt was therefore made in some communes to proceed to the polling in virtue of the law on communal autonomy. The results were surprising, for instance in the commune of Joniskis there are 3469 persons enjoying the right of vote, two thousand and two voted against them, 1100 voted for local prohibition, 995 against; 7 votes were rejected as not valid.

### Difficulties of Enforcement

In the commune of Pasvalys number 5224 electors, 3212 voted, 3007 for prohibition, 205 against. But this poll was not recognized by the Government as it had not been carried out according to the instructions.

It would not be difficult, in general, to introduce prohibition in Lithuania. The enforcement, on the other hand, would present great difficulties, for Lithuania is surrounded by states in which the sale of alcoholic beverages is free; at present, therefore, Lithuanian temperance advocates are still faced with local prohibition. It would be desirable that it should not be limited by governmental instructions, the lecturer thought. The Lithuanian Roman Catholic temperance society has appealed several times to the Minister of the Interior and to the Parliament requesting the revision of the above-mentioned instructions, but the Parliament, just dissolved, was not well disposed toward abstinence and all appeals remained fruitless.

### Local Option in Scotland

Temperance reformers in Scotland had been somewhat disappointed by the results of the local option law of 1913 which came into operation in 1920, according to R. A. Munro of Glasgow. Temperance reformers, he said, point to the following deficiencies in the act:

1. "It does not apply to club, restaurant and hotel licenses."
2. "To carry 'No-License' in any area a 55 per cent majority is necessary, and that 55 per cent must total not less than 25 per cent of the registered voters."
3. "While a majority of 55 per cent is necessary to carry a 'No-License' resolution, it only requires a simple majority to repeal it."

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Results of Local Option Law Disappoint Scottish Re-formers—Decrease in Danish Drinking Closes One-Third of Saloons

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In the first polls which took place in the year 1920, 584 areas polled with the following results: 40 voted "no-license"; 35 limitation, and 509 "no-change"; 453,278 electors voted "no-license"; 19,404 limitation, and 708,727 "no change."

After some litigation in the Court of Session, the net result of these polls was that 376 licenses were extinguished. The second polls taken in the burghs in 1923 resulted in the repeal of "no-license" in four areas of limitation in six areas which had previously adopted these resolutions. Two new areas adopted a limiting resolution and three adopted a further limiting resolution. Eighteen areas maintained no-license and 18 maintained limitation.

### More Sweeping Changes Expected

Temperance reformers in Scotland had expected more sweeping changes than these, Mr. Munro went on. And he explained this half success by the fact that the act was adopted before the war and came into operation only after the war. The most important victory, in 1922, was the adoption by the Constituent Assembly of a licensing law. In virtue of this law, the right to sell alcoholic drinks may be granted only to persons or societies obeying special instructions. The number of licensed houses, the hours of sale are limited by law. The premises may also be controlled by abstaining members of the militia or other persons appointed by the temperance societies. This law gives the preference to those temperance societies which desire to undertake the work of alcoholic beverages. It was therefore an imitation of the Gothenburg system.

Up to June, 1926, only 140 burghs have intimated their desire for a poll next November or December. All the temperance organizations in Scotland feel the necessity of a thorough educational campaign and are strenuously working for this object.

### Danish Local Option

Since the beginning of the movement for local option in Denmark, one-third of the saloons in the country have been closed—1751 out of a total number of 5425, according to Larsen Ledet in his paper, read here.

The number of dry communes has increased from 36 to 218; and this agitation for local option has not only brought about or contributed to a notable decrease in the alcohol consumption, but it has also greatly stimulated the interest of the public in the alcohol question.

The first local option vote was a voluntary one, and was taken in Denmark on Jan. 16, 1907, in the parish of Haverslev-Brorstrup, quite independently of outside influences. This precedent was due to the action of Mr. Ledet in his endeavors to induce other parishes to ask that the question of new licenses be submitted to the vote of the electors. Although it was not compulsory to act in accordance with the vote, this was what usually occurred.

### Victories for Temperance

Of the 337 local polls, 271 were victories and 66 defeats for the temperance cause. From Jan. 1, 1925, a new law has been introduced which distinguishes between the town and the rural communities. In the towns, a third of the members of the municipal council can demand that the reduction of the number of licenses or the introduction of the Gothenburg system be made the object of a communal vote.

Nevertheless, 935,000 forms, each with space for 20 signatures, were distributed, as well as 4,000,000 leaflets and the final result almost fulfilled expectations. Two and a quarter million signatures were obtained. The city of Berlin gave 260,000. In the towns, the signature of 10 per cent of the population represents a good result, the lecturer declared, and added, "But sometimes the proportion of 20 per cent was reached."

2,000,000 Names on Petition

The greater part of the signatures, 2,000,000 bound up in 200 volumes, were handed to the President of the Reichstag on May 21. Never in the President's own words, had private associations presented a petition offered by more citizens along the route to visit local business and industrial centers, according to information received at the association's headquarters here.

Stopovers have been arranged on all routes, so that the bankers will have time to visit the principal scenic attractions as well as the industrial sights. Various civic organizations as well as committees of business men in many of the cities through which the tour will pass have issued invitations to the bankers to be their guests, both for entertainment and for inspection of the business conditions.

During the collection of the signatures, the Parliament had been dealing with the question on its side.

The budget committee of the Reichstag, to which the proposals concerning local option had been sent back, discussed them on April 27 and 28. A series of propositions, rapid drawing up of a licensing bill, and a law for the protection of young people, were made, but local

German Nationalist parties, there are few friends of local option.

The fight for local option in Germany began in 1908 with a decision to present a petition to the Reichstag, demanding the introduction of this measure. At the end of three years 500,000 signatures had been collected.

The war and the post-war conditions prevented any special effort for some time. At last, in 1921, the constitution of the German Central Association against alcoholism enabled the temperance forces to concentrate. Economic difficulties, however, limited the action to some voluntary voting in Breslau and Görlitz in particular.

### Licensing Reform Bill

In 1925 a methodical struggle set in. The Reichstag and the Government had been several times solicited to take up a position for local option. A licensing reform bill, dating from before the war, provided for local option for spirits. This bill, however, was rejected; the resolutions proposed by the budget committee were accepted; 163 deputies declared for local option, 241 against it.

### Fight for Local Option

As soon as the licensing bill was presented by the Government, the fight on the subject of local option will be resumed in Parliament.

The lecturer summed up the essential result of the work of these last years as being that, actually, the local option, as far as possible, has been adopted by the Reichstag any more than was another providing for full local option.

The great campaign of the year 1925 was brought about by a discussion which took place on Feb. 18 of the same year in which the majority invited the Government to present a new licensing law as soon as possible. But the demand to incorporate local option in the new bill was not approved by the majority of the Reichstag.

The popular campaign for local option was carried out in three stages: first, a propaganda week lasting from May 10 to May 17, during which all forces susceptible of interesting themselves in the reform were invited to do so, especially in ecclesiastic and social circles.

### Local Option Favored

Secondly, propaganda by voluntary polls which were held in December 1925; 64 polls in all parts of the Empire, with strong majorities (60-80 per cent) for local option.

The third act of the campaign was the spring petition of 1926—a petition for presentation to the Reichstag.

The collection of signatures for the petition lasted from March 18 till the end of April, and the campaign was organized in the following manner: The Central Committee for local option which had been constituted for the preparation of the propaganda week in 1925 and in which took part, in addition to the temperance societies, the social and religious organizations interested in the question, endeavored to create a large number of local committees. Moreover, numerous federations like that of the German feminist societies, the Home mission and so forth, were requested to organize collections among their members.

### Liqueur Trade Propaganda

Up to 1925, the authorities were in general sympathetic, the press was not hostile, Dr. Kraut said. But the propaganda week excited a reaction on the part of the liquor trade, a reaction which asserted itself more and more during the collection of signatures. The obstacles placed in the path of the temperance advocates defied all description. It was sought by means of great posters, newspaper insertions, public meetings, to render the collection impossible, at least in the large towns. Endeavors were made to instill into all minds this phrase: local option means the drying up of Germany. Recourse was had to downright terrorism, collectors were often threatened, at times even intimidated, the signatories were sometimes obliged to withdraw their signatures.

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option was not included. On the other hand, a proposal emanating from the center was adopted according to which the Government is invited to examine if, in order to suppress the abuses in the licensing régime, it would not be advisable to make a wider appeal to the collaboration of the inhabitants of the community.

The deliberations of the Reichstag on May 8, 10 and 11 had almost the same result. A Communist proposal demanding local option was rejected. A Socialist proposal inviting the Government to study local option for spirits, was likewise rejected; the resolutions proposed by the budget committee were accepted; 163 deputies declared for local option, 241 against it.

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### BANKERS' TOUR WILL PERMIT WIDE SURVEY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The tours of thousands of bankers from all parts of the United States to attend the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, opening in Los Angeles, Calif., on Oct. 4, promises to become a mass survey of the country, with the opportunities to be offered by many cities along the route to visit local business and industrial centers, according to information received at the association's headquarters here.

Stopovers have been arranged on all routes, so that the bankers will have time to visit the principal scenic attractions as well as the industrial sights. Various civic organizations as well as committees of business men in many of the cities through which the tour will pass have issued invitations to the bankers to be their guests, both for entertainment and for inspection of the business conditions.

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## LIQUOR INTEREST IS CONDEMNED

(Continued from Page 1)

Interests were able to get just about everything they wanted from the politicians. To the surprise of everyone, on the eve of the general election and the beer plebiscite the Government granted a large increase in the price which it paid to the brewers for the liquor to be sold in government stores. For weeks this arrangement was kept secret with the greatest vigilance, but eventually it was discovered. While elaborate explanations were offered for this extraordinary proceeding, they were not regarded seriously. That the brewers contributed handsomely to political campaign funds in return for this enormous concession out of the people's purse was openly charged and universally believed.

This trafficking in licenses brought an emphatic public reaction against the liquor system. As the Vancouver Province put it recently: "Beer is once more taking an interest in politics, and there is good reason to believe that politics is not uninterested in beer. The situation is disturbing for the unholy alliance of liquor and politics never worked anything but evil for British Columbia."

**Governor's Difficult Position**

A serious aspect of the situation is that the Government, once having embraced "moderation," cannot easily abandon it. Deriving its

revenue from the sale of liquor, it cannot stop liquor sales without levying taxes elsewhere to make up the difference. Its whole budget and the budget of every municipality which shares liquor profits are based on the prospect of large liquor sales. Consequently, with the people always demanding tax reductions, nothing will be done to reduce those sales.

On the contrary, everything likely

to increase them is being done.

Every facility is provided for drinking, no limit is placed on the quantity of beer consumed by anyone. Liquor companies are allowed to promote their business by advertising in bill boards, in street cars, in newspapers. But in all cases they are supposed to disassociate the Government from this systematic propagandizing of liquor by printing with their advertisement this somewhat ludicrous words: "This advertisement not displayed by the Liquor Control Board or the Government of British Columbia."

In the fall of 1924 the proceedings of the Legislature last fall, and did more to harm the Government and the "moderation" system than probably any other revelations in the history of the

## POWER TO FORM ELECTION ISSUE OF LABOR GROUP

### Electrical Workers Oppose Candidates Pledged to Private Exploitation

KATONAH, N. Y., July 27 (Special) — A fresh move in the contest between the two rival plans gaining support in the United States for developing the potential fuel and water resources of the country was foreshadowed at the Institute of Giant Power, now in its second and closing week at Brookwood Labor College here.

James P. Noonan, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which is sponsoring the Institute, said the electrical workers were determined to fight the "superpower" interests, particularly at the congressional elections in the fall. They would oppose all candidates pledged to the private exploitation of large power sites, he said.

The two rival plans for power development at the institute, as "superpower" and "giant power." The "superpower" plan, it was explained, sought to develop electric power on a big scale for commercial purposes by private enterprise as opposed to government operation.

#### Aid to Agriculture

The "giant power" plan was outlined at the institute by Morris L. Cooke, chairman of the Pennsylvania Power Commission, which favors it, as having three distinctive features in contrast to the "superpower" plan, namely, state or federal regulation, utilization of coal fuel at the mines, and insurance of electric service for farmers and other residential consumers.

C. M. Ripley, publicity representative of the General Electric Company, is attending the institute, but has not advocated or defended the "superpower" development plans there, his single lecture being an illustrated one describing some existing power projects, supplemented by some comic motion picture films.

A general 3-cent rate for domestic consumption of electricity would be possible through the development of giant power," Mr. Cooke told the institute. This would be accomplished, he said, by turning over to the consumer the advantages realized by central station production and the interlinking of plants to distribute peak loads, instead of allowing them to be absorbed in the profits by financial juggling in the merging of companies.

#### Customer Ownership "Misleading"

The slogan of the private power interests, "Consumer ownership is public ownership," is misleading, Mr. Cooke said, because the stock customarily sold to consumers by electric utility companies was non-voting stock, and also frequently preferred stock, on which the holders received a share of interest on their original investment, so that they did not even benefit by the increasing profits of the companies. The voting stock, on the other hand, he maintained, was coming more and more into the hands of a few individuals or corporations.

A survey by the Pennsylvania Power Commission, he continued, showed the possibilities of electricity of the 200,000 farms in Pennsylvania could be furnished with electricity at an expenditure of \$40,000,000 for transmission and distribution lines. This cost, distributed over a period of 10 years, would be about 3 per cent of what the Pennsylvania companies are now spending for capital expenditure, and would, in his opinion, permit a rate of 7 cents per kilowatt hour for farm electricity as against the 17 cents estimated by some authorities, he said.

### EXPORT SHOE TRADE SHOWS LARGE GAIN

#### Figures Disclose Increasing Demand for Footwear

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, July 26 — The United States during the fiscal year of 1925, exported 227,541 pairs of men's and boys' leather boots and shoes to Mexico, as compared with 25,000 pairs in 1924, and 309,404 pairs in 1925 according to E. Parsons, shoe and leather manufacturers' division of the Department of Commerce.

Of the year's shipments Panama received 132,485 pairs, valued at \$380,151, a considerable increase over the 98,218 pairs purchased in 1924 and 124,272, supplied by the United States in 1925. Canada increased her demand for this class of goods from 61,590 pairs in 1925 to 113,490 pairs in 1926. South America, Jamaica and the United Kingdom, received respectively 26,077, 89,518 and 44,821 pairs of men's and boys' leather shoes in 1925, as compared with 59,107, 53,457 and 33,276 pairs purchased in the fiscal year of 1925. These increases, however, were insufficient to offset the diminished export trade with Cuba. In the fiscal year of 1926, Cuba was supplied by the United States with 1,238,170 pairs of men's and boys' leather shoes at \$3,531,834 and in 1925 with 1,487,611 pairs, valued at \$4,783,832.

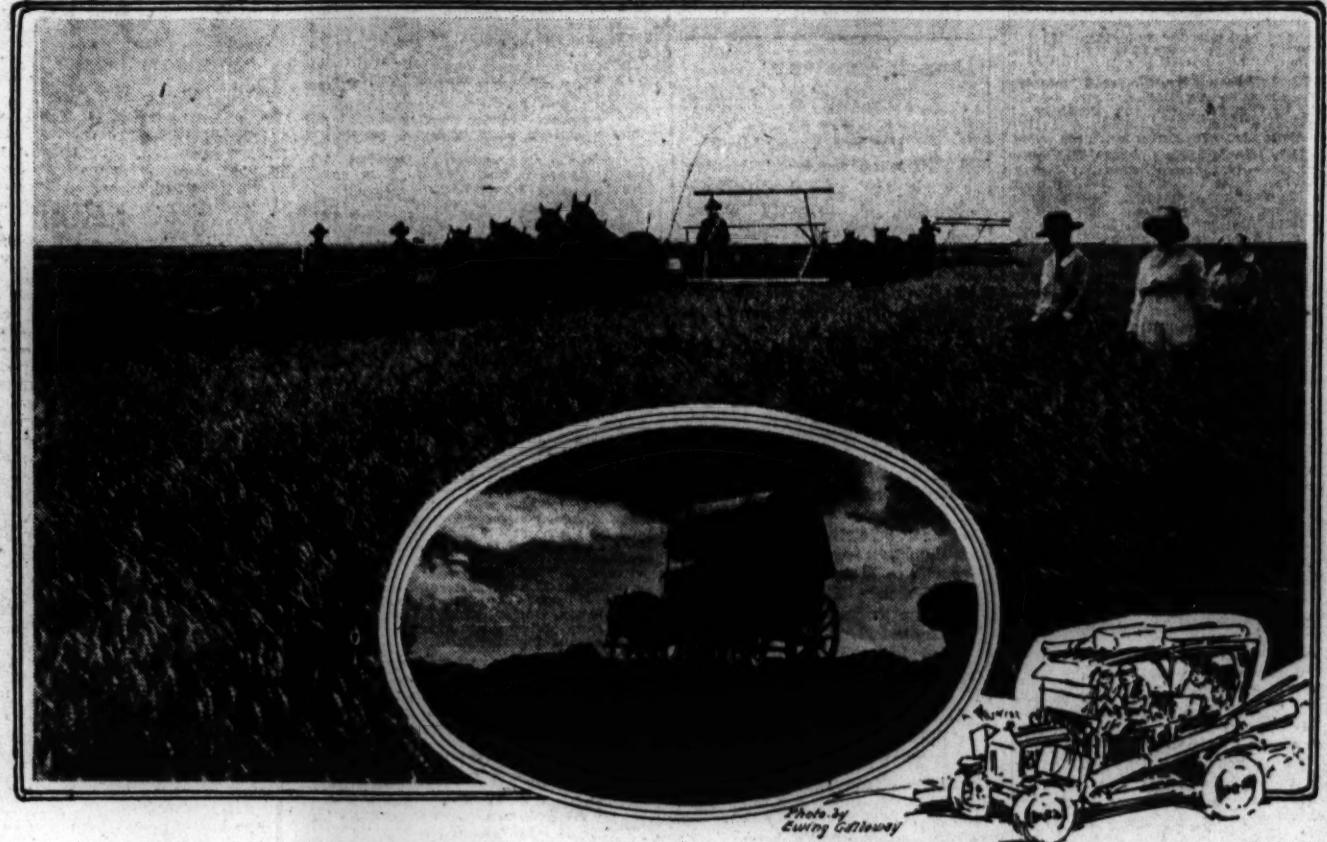
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## Short-Distance Pioneers to Western Texas



Top Row: Where Wheat Billows on the Plains of Western Texas. Bottom Row: The Covered Wagon Still Crosses the Desert.

### ROCK OF AORNOS IN INDIA FOUND

#### Discovery Recalls One of Alexander the Great's Most Famous Feats

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence) — Sir Aurel Stein has just made a successful tour of archaeological and geographical exploration in the Indus, Kohistan, and the northernmost point of India—the tracts which till recently remained untraversed by any European traveler, having so long proved inaccessible. The tour illustrates the change brought about in a once turbulent region by the rise to power of a strong and capable ruler in the person of Maingul Gui Shan Ada, whom the Government of India just recognized as the Wall of Swat.

Sir Aurel's tour in these regions, came to an northernmost limit of Toraial, enable him to secure specimens of Toraial speech and writing, to be utilized for a linguistic survey of India. He also collected anthropometrical materials likely to throw light on the racial relationship of this tribal remnant in old wood carvings of mosques and houses. There were also found striking survivals of decorative motifs unmistakably derived from Greco-Buddhist style of ancient Gandhara.

But of still greater antiquarian interest was the discovery of ancient fortifications on the rocky heights, of great natural strength, above the main valley. Sir Aurel believes that the long-sought site of the famous "Rock of Aornos" on Mount Mahaban, has been found at last, a rock fastness which in classical accounts of Alexander's Indian campaign figures as the scene of one of his most famous exploits.

From Toraial Sir Aurel Stein's party made their way through passes still covered with heavy snow into the mountain tracts of Ghorband Kana and Ghakesar, lying between the Indus and the range of the Swat watershed. From the heights climbed magnificient views were obtained of the snowy mountain ranges which inclose the hitherto unexplored and inaccessible region of the Indus Kohistan.

Sir Aurel Stein's discovery of the real site of the Rock of Aornos will settle a question which has long vexed scholars. One of Alexander the Great's most spectacular feats was the capture of the Rock of Aornos, a stronghold which was reported to have resisted the attack of Hercules, and as the rock possessed very striking physical characteristics, it has always been thought possible that some day it would be definitely identified.

Alexander probably crossed the Hindu Kush in the spring of the year 327 and garrisoned at Kabul. With a picked force he attacked the tribes living on the southern slopes of the main range, in accordance with his usual custom of protecting his lines of communication by overpowering and overpowering the local tribesmen. It was during the mopping-up process that the Rock of Aornos was captured, as well as several other walled towns.

**SPANISH AMBASSADOR  
RESIGNS HIS POSITION**

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP) — Don Juan Rialo, Spanish American and head of the Washington diplomatic corps, has resigned his post here, and will be succeeded by Don Alejandro Padilla, now Spanish Minister

of Foreign Affairs.

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ENGLAND

at Lisbon. The Spanish Government has been advised by the State Department that the transfer of Mr. Padilla will be acceptable. State Department officials said they had no knowledge of the reason for Mr. Rialo's retirement.

The present Ambassador has had charge of the Spanish Embassy here since Dec. 1, 1913, and has made many close friends in Washington. The deanship of the corps now passes to Baron de Cartier de Marchenne, the Belgian Ambassador, appointed to Washington in 1920.

**41/2 DAYS TO BUILD  
HOUSE IN ENGLAND**

New Method of Concrete Con-  
struction Tested

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Presumably as long as the shortage of housing remains acute, so will new methods of house-building be promoted. One of the latest of these to be tested here is the Gavins-Lambeth method of poured concrete construction. This system has been tried already in America.

The foundations of the house to be built were laid by the concrete pourer and were ready on a Wednesday morning. Thirty-five men, working in three shifts night and day were employed. Steel shuttering was used, and when the Christian Science representative was on the work on the Friday the ground floor was finished and the first story shuttering was nearly ready for the concrete. On the Monday next the house was not only finished, but furnished and ready for occupation.

Points to be noted about this system are that 95 per cent of the work can be accomplished by unskilled labor. It can be carried out with remarkable rapidity, and costs are very low. The total cost, exclusive of the site, would work out at £250. If the houses were built in reasonable quantities it would be expected that work could not have been chosen. It rained heavily on two days and there were showers at intervals on the other days. The whole house is of concrete, walls, floors, and roofs, and the latter being flat offers facilities for a roof garden.

There are 1 bedrooms, 2 living rooms, kitchen, bath-room and coal cellar. The type of steel shuttering employed lends itself to any form of architecture, as the plates, which are bolted together, are about 18 inches by 48 inches.

It does not follow, of course, that every house of this type can be built at this speed, but it conclusively proves what can be done by men working with their hearts in the job and utilizing a clever system of construction with labor-saving machinery. This last was exemplified in the combined concrete mixer and pumper which delivered its charge through a pipe to any point desired.

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ENGLAND

## REFUGEE WORK BEARING FRUIT

#### Settlement Commission in Greece Reports on Activities

ATHENS (Special Correspondence)

— The Refugee Settlement Commission, under the direction of Sir Robert Graves, one-time British Consul-General to Erzurum, Turkey, has just issued its quarterly report on the labor thus far achieved for the settlement of refugees. Mr. Howland and Col. Gualtiero Owen, who is responsible for the success of the institution, after their recent withdrawal, were replaced by Sir Robert Windham Graves, who is well known in Greece and enjoys the sympathy and confidence of the Greek people.

The commission has worked with very inadequate funds, and those who have contributed toward these funds will be rejoiced to see how in a short time the country is producing new buildings, hamlets, villages and towns, all reflecting prosperity and industry. Athens and Piraeus, to mention only these two, are enjoying in their neighborhood the collaboration of the League of Nations, one of which has now been started, a population of from 40,000 to 50,000 each. This and other beneficial results have been obtained through the importation of hard and medicinal labor by men to whom the care of thousands was intrusted by the League of Nations.

Points to be noted about this system are that 95 per cent of the work can be accomplished by unskilled labor. It can be carried out with remarkable rapidity, and costs are very low. The total cost, exclusive of the site, would work out at £250. If the houses were built in reasonable quantities it would be expected that work could not have been chosen. It rained heavily on two days and there were showers at intervals on the other days. The whole house is of concrete, walls, floors, and roofs, and the latter being flat offers facilities for a roof garden.

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Alexander probably crossed the Hindu Kush in the spring of the year 327 and garrisoned at Kabul. With a picked force he attacked the tribes living on the southern slopes of the main range, in accordance with his usual custom of protecting his lines of communication by overpowering and overpowering the local tribesmen. It was during the mopping-up process that the Rock of Aornos was captured, as well as several other walled towns.

**SPANISH AMBASSADOR  
RESIGNS HIS POSITION**

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP) — Don Juan Rialo, Spanish American and head of the Washington diplomatic corps, has resigned his post here, and will be succeeded by Don Alejandro Padilla, now Spanish Minister

of Foreign Affairs.

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ENGLAND

mission is confronted with a scarcity of land in order to furnish each family with a sufficient amount for habitation and cultivation purposes.

The distribution of land has become very profitable and many colonies have received sufficient to meet their needs. The average lot given to each family, for all Greece, does not exceed 3 1/2 hectares, in which is included both cultivable and uncultivable lands, so that the quantity of cultivable land is reduced to a minimum.

Breeding as an industry is greatly prejudiced on account of lack of pasture, and land which was once used as pasture is now appropriated for agricultural purposes.

**Settlements on Frontiers**

The commission has given special attention to the settlements found on the northern frontiers of Macedonia and Thrace. In 1924 the Greek Government had dispatched a large number of refugees to Tchamouris, in the occidental Epirus, to replace the 28,000 Greeks who were considered as exchangeable, but latterly it was

known that they were of Albanian origin and therefore not subject to exchange. Some 200 refugee families who were provisionally stabilized on lands and in houses pertaining to Chios Muhammadians, are now about to be removed to Acarnania in Thessaly. The report affirms that the Greek Government has faithfully lived up to its promises contained in the agreement concluded with the League of Nations, one of which in the turning out of the population of 14,000 to 20,000 each. This and other beneficial results have been obtained through the importation of labor and the importation of hard and medicinal labor by men to whom the care of thousands was intrusted by the League of Nations.

**Funds Insufficient**

Since its inception the commission has valiantly fought a hard fight and has succeeded, despite overwhelming odds, to gain the day. The funds which were placed at its disposal by the League of Nations have not been sufficient to add new settlements to those already established up to the end of the past year. During the last three months the commission has continued its work by resuming the already existing settlements for high purposes. £250,750 has been spent in 1925, owing to the successful yield of crops last year many of the refugees have been able to partly repay the grants granted to them by the commission.

It is estimated that there are 1,400,000 refugees in Greece, of whom 422,265 are in one way or another settled by the commission, 550,435 being agriculturists and 72,230 urbans. It appears from these figures that half of the refugees have not received any aid from the commission.

Besides other difficulties the com-

## Cows, Pigs and Chickens Thriving Where Big Her

## RADIO

## RULE OF ETHER WAVES UP TO RADIOPAVERS

Government Ruling Puts Responsibility on Station Owners

WASHINGTON — The failure of Congress to complete radio regulation and the confusing decisions of the courts on the radio law of 1912, has led the department to request from the Attorney-General an opinion on the whole question of departmental authority. The most important feature of the opinion is in respect to the right to assign and authority to enforce or deny the use of particular wavelengths to individual stations. This question is the key to all regulation.

Since 1923 the department has been making such assignments. In doing so it has followed the decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, rendered in that year. That court directly held that the Secretary was, by the law of 1912, under the duty to make such assignments for the purpose of preventing interference. Until April of this year this was the only court ruling on the subject.

The recent decision of the Chicago court, however, cast doubt on this authority, since it adopted a construction of the 1912 Act directly contrary in this respect to the view taken by the court of the District of Columbia.

The Attorney-General now likewise disagrees with the construction of the District Court of Appeals and advises that with the exception of the case applicant for a license must designate definite wavelength, outside the band between 600 and 1600 meters, yet he is at liberty to use other wavelengths at his will.

The department will, therefore, in accordance with the opinion, not assign wavelengths, but will merely recite on the face of the license the wavelength selected by the applicant as the normal wavelength of the station. Under the Attorney-General's opinion, no authority exists in the department, or elsewhere, to compel adherence to this wavelength, and the department must issue licenses to each applicant.

The general effect of this opinion is that regulation has broken down and stations are under no effective restriction as to wavelength or power used. The 1912 act under these various constructions failed to confer authority for the protection of interference which was its obvious intent.

Persons desiring to construct stations must determine for themselves whether there will be wavelengths for their use without interference from other stations. They must proceed entirely at their own risk.

There have always been the most cordial relations between the radio administrations in Canada and in the United States. The department has refrained from assigning to American stations the wavelengths in use in Canada and the Canadian authorities have reciprocated by avoiding the wavelengths assigned to our stations. A continuance of this policy is a necessity if international confusion is to be avoided. The department most earnestly hopes, whatever may ensue, that the sense of fair dealing as well as interest in the protection of the situation as a whole, will prevent any American station from trespassing upon the Canadian assignments.

The orderly conduct of radio communication and the interest of the listener in radiodrama has been possible largely because of voluntary self-regulation by the industry itself, frequently necessitating some individual sacrifice for general good. The Department trusts that this attitude will continue in the future as in the past.

The legislation which has been long sought from Congress to perfect the 1912 Act, reached the stage of passage by both Houses, but insufficient time remained in the session in which to compose conflicts between the House and Senate bills. The legislation will undoubtedly be perfected early in the session which meets in December.

Both bills carry explicit authority to the Government to assign wavelengths, limit power and time, and they both establish in the Government the fundamental property in the airwaves. These authorities will undoubtedly be confirmed. While any confusion which may remain pending the next session will certainly be eliminated by the passage of legislation, it will be minimized to the extent that radiopavers avoid interference with other stations.

SEEK SEAT IN CONGRESS HOLYFOLK, Mass., July 26 (AP) — Eugene A. Lynch, an attorney of this city, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the first district, which Representative Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge has represented for many years. Mr. Lynch is a former member of the Legislature and has been city solicitor.

WINCHESTER TAX RATE CUT Increased valuations in the center of the town caused a reduction of \$1.20 in the town of Winchester's tax rate, it was announced today. The tax rate was set at \$25.80.

## Lifeboats Now Have Radio



orchestra and popular songsters. 11:45—Program from WDAF's Plantation Studio.

WOS, Jefferson City, Mo. (441 Meters) 8:30 p. m.—Evening market hour. 8—Ad-dress by George Phillips, secretary of the Greater Missouri Association. 9—The Gondoliers, featuring Marimba solos. WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (450 Meters) 8 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra: Myrtle Wiles, soprano; Charles L. H. Miller, and his Younker Orchestra. 9—The Four Horsemen, male quartet; Kate Miller, pianist; Maude Auger, accompanist; Harry Lewis, and his band. Popular songs. 9—Dance programs.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME KOA, Denver, Colo. (222 Meters) 8:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. Brown string orchestra, Howard Tillotson, director. 7:30—Dinner concert. Knights program by G. Knight. 8—Instrumental program 8:15—Studio program: part one presented by violin pupils of Edith Sindlinger White studios; part two, miscellaneous.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME KJR, Seattle, Wash. (384 Meters) 8:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 9—Studio program. 10 to 11—Courtesy program.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters) 6 p. m.—Dinner concert; baseball scores. 7:30—News items and sporting events. 8—Dinner concert. Concert of instrumental and vocal music.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (459 Meters) 6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:30—D.X. 8—Courtesy program. 9—Studio program. 10—Dance.

KX, Hollywood, Calif. (427 Meters) 7 p. m.—Feature program. 8 to 12—Courtesy program.

KHZ, Los Angeles, Calif. (465 Meters) 8 p. m.—Dinner program. 9—Studio program.

KRC, Reading, 7:45—Dr. Mars Baumgardt will lecture on "Astronomy."

KNO, News Items: de luxe musical program. 10—Dinner music by Jerry Grant and his dance orchestra.

KPN, Long Beach, Calif. (225 Meters) 6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6—Organ recital. 7—Musical program. 9 to 11—Dance music.

SHOE PLANTS READY FOR FALL BUSINESS

Salesmen on the Road Report That Prospects Are Good

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 27 (Special)—Local shoe plants are rapidly getting under way on fall business. Increasing demands for help indicate that the new business will be under full headway by the middle of August. Buying has been earlier than for several years, and larger units of production are already active. Many concerns that have been engaged in taking inventories and in realigning their organizations have completed these details and are ready to resume active production.

Several classes of skilled shoe help are already in great demand, particularly stitching room operatives, French cord stitchers, top stitchers, vamps, and French cord turners are reported in shortage. Some finishing room help also is in demand.

Salesmen from the local plants are in their territories and in reports to the factories say conditions are favorable for a good fall and winter business.

## DORCHESTER OUTING HAS BUSY PROGRAM

Approximately 300 members and guests of the Dorchester Board of Trade are expected to attend the fourteenth annual outing of the organization which will be held at Pemberton Inn, Nantasket, tomorrow afternoon and evening. A program of sports, which will have as a feature a baseball game between two of the outstanding teams of the district, will occupy the afternoon. Dinner will be served in the Inn at 6:30 o'clock.

A. McMahon, superintendent of the Dorchester Center Post Office, chairman of the outing committee, said: "Gordon K. Russell, William T. Doyle, E. P. Dulac, Paul Cifriod, Edward W. O'Hearn, F. F. Tracey, N. W. Robinson, president of the organization; W. M. Robinson, treasurer; John J. Daily, secretary, and a ticket committee of 50 men.

WLT, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters) 8:30 p. m.—Market reports. 6—Three Musical Mirth Makers, from Bert Davis Orchestra. 8:45—Radio Nature League under the direction of Thornton W. Burgess. 8—The Barnstormers. 8:30—Max J. Clegg, pianist. 9—C. C. Clegg. 9:30—Walker Chamberlain, baritone; John Gruber, pianist and accompanist. 10—Weather reports; 10—Dinner.

WMC, Detroit, Mich. (617 Meters) 6 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette Singers. 8 to 10—Dinner and Symphony orchestra.

WNE, Portland, Ore. (554 Meters) 7:30 p. m.—News of the Day. 6:30—Sports results. 7—WEAF special program. 7:30—WEAF Saxophone Octet. 8—WEAF.

WEE, Boston, Mass. (548 Meters) 6 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 6:30—United States Army Band. 7:30—Saxophone Octet. 8—"Troubadours." 8:30—The South Sea Islanders. 9—"La Poupe." 10—WEF Latin American Company. 10—Palma Health orchestra.

WZB, New York City (445 Meters) 6:45 p. m.—Madison concert orchestra. 7:30—"Pantagruel" and "Unknown Troubadour." 8—Carroll's dance orchestra. 9—News, weather.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters) 6 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 6:30—United States Army Band. 7:30—Saxophone Octet. 8—"Troubadours." 8:30—The South Sea Islanders. 9—"La Poupe." 10—WEF Latin American Company. 10—Palma Health orchestra.

WZJ, New York City (445 Meters) 6:45 p. m.—Madison concert orchestra. 7:30—"Pantagruel" and "Unknown Troubadour." 8—Carroll's dance orchestra. 9—News, weather.

WZL, Chicago, Ill. (544 Meters) 5:30 to 10 p. m.—Organ concert and special musical program. 10—Tim Pan Concert.

WZD, Mooseheart, Ill. (1822 Meters) 4:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. 5—Music by children. 9—Palmer Victorians and others. 11:30—on—"Settin' Up Hour."

WZK, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters) 5 p. m.—"Dinner concert by Jospehine Bob." 5:30—Dinner concert by Jospehine Bob and his orchestra, and a feature program.

WZL, Chicago, Ill. (544 Meters) 5 p. m.—"Dinner concert by Jospehine Bob." 5:30—Dinner concert by Jospehine Bob and his orchestra, and a feature program.

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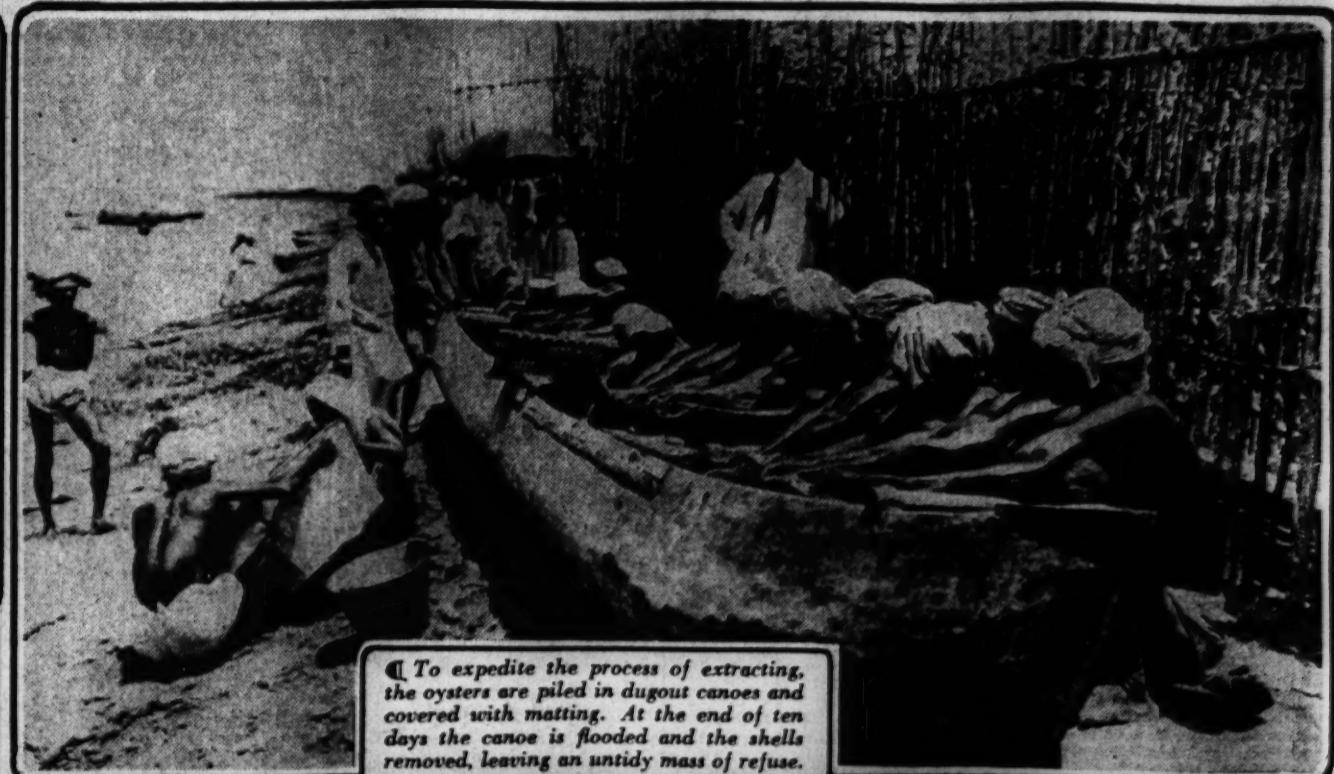
WZL



# The Pearl Fisheries of Ceylon Extend Their Romance All Around the World.



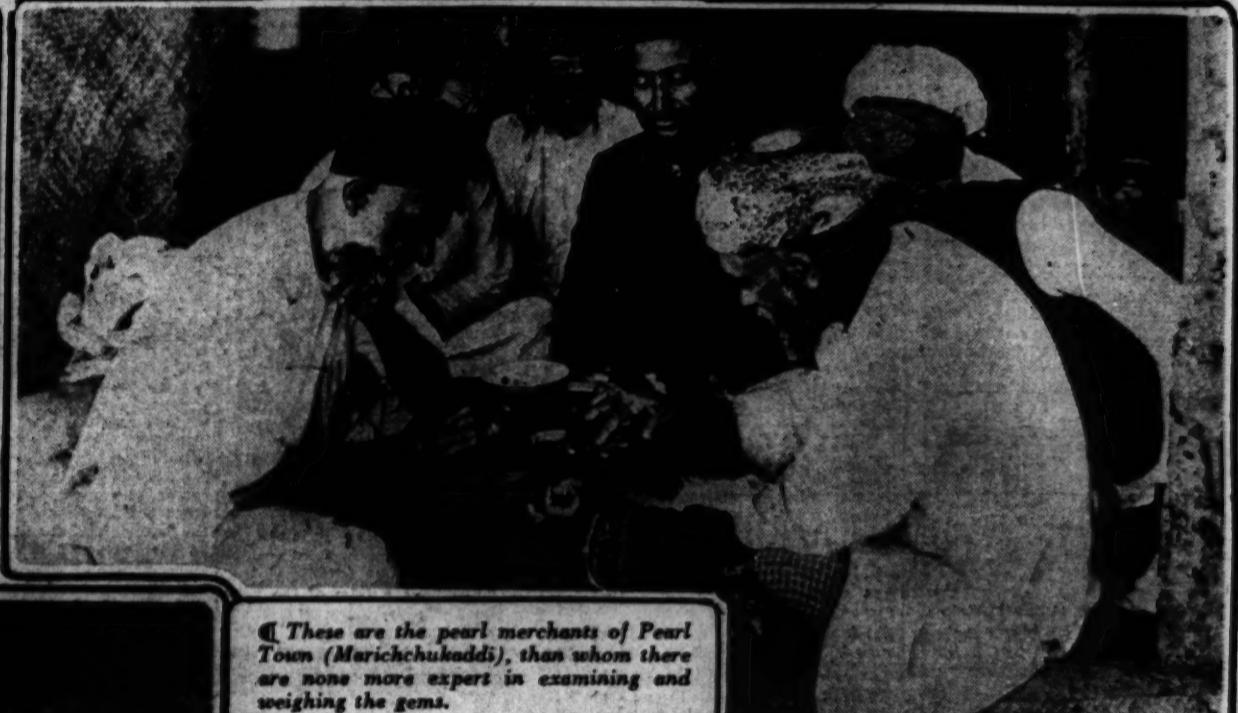
¶ The pearl divers bring in their catch in bags. The oysters are counted and made into three piles, one of which is given to the diving crew, the others to the government.



¶ To expedite the process of extracting, the oysters are piled in dugout canoes and covered with matting. At the end of ten days the canoe is flooded and the shells removed, leaving an untidy mass of refuse.



¶ Sometimes important finds are made by individuals who purchase oysters from the divers or from other sources. They group themselves about the beach and search eagerly, always in hope of making a valuable find.



¶ These are the pearl merchants of Pearl Town (Marichchukaddi), than whom there are none more expert in examining and weighing the gems.



¶ The natives often spend hours sifting the dry, powdered oysters seeking pearls that may have gone undiscovered in the first processes of extraction. They too have a keen sense of touch and are quick to detect the good that they find in the dross.



¶ Hour after hour sits the seeker, tailor fashion, examining the partly dried oyster. His knife is keen but his sense of touch more so. The pearls, often small as mustard seeds, yield to his search.



FRESH

## Strawberry jam

as it was made in

### Old English Manor Houses

You recognize Crosse & Blackwell's strawberry jam by the very first spoonful, for every strawberry is complete and perfect, swimming in the rich syrup of its own goodness. Its fragrance is the fragrance of the fresh fruit as it lay in the hot sunshine of old walled gardens, and as you eat, each strawberry surrenders the gentle beauty of its ripeness

for your wonder and delight. It is jam just as it is made in the Manor Houses of Old England. Fresh fruit and pure sugar, just that and nothing more, prepared over slow fires and free from every modern adulteration. That is why the high standard of Crosse & Blackwell's jams is recognized throughout the world.



¶ Delicately balanced scales are used to weigh the pearls, the weights being almost infinitesimal. They are also graded and given a value for purity of color and perfection of shape. One of these humble appearing merchants may sometimes carry a fortune in pearls in his pocket.



¶ The pearl workers of Ceylon sit in the streets before small, three-legged tables, and with a primitive bow drill pierce the smallest pearls so that they may be strung into ropes and woven in rich embroideries.

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## THE HOME-FORUM

## From a Summer Aerie

FTER many summers of delightful labor and recreation in the second-story sanctum of my cottage by the sea, I have only just discovered its true name. Year after year on escaping from the city I have been keenly interested in two large gulls' nests, one of which I can actually see with binoculars from my window, and perennially I have marvelled at these roomy aeries so loftily built into the airy green. I have envied such aerial security amid the winds from off the sea. What sweep of outlook over ocean and land! what eternal elevation! and no need ever to descend earth! But I envy them no longer, for I have the aerie of my own.

A window toward the south, a window commanding the west and, just outside, that indispensable adjunct of every human dwelling—an encircling veranda high above the ground, from which I may complete the panorama of east and north: These are mine. On the shore side across meadows and marshes my eyes lose themselves in gentle slopes immersed in deepest of woodland greens. Through the south window—the sea, of inscrutable, ever-changing hues. Far out over the restless expanse wheel the gulls and after a swoop into the waves after some bit of food they skim in triumph across the marsh to their aerie—while I watch from mine.

When they disappear within their aerie, I turn back to my own. It is not so much larger, but quite sufficient to house my books, a spacious table (always delectably littered with papers and magazines, and strictly forbidden to all maids), and my beloved picture gallery of English railway posters. Within or without, what more can mortal desire? Of course, I explore the woods and road the shore by the hour. But they wait upon my pleasure just the same when I return to climb the steep stairs to my aerie and look forth upon all, advantaged by the perspective which only distance can provide.

At night, of course, I must fall back on the endless resources of my own man-made equipment within: there are books—and thoughts—and a bit of writing pow and then. But during the long summer days from early sunrise to the last lingering dusk it is difficult to choose between the vastly varied beauty without and the fascination of a world of books within. Between these limits of light I cannot choose, which moment is most lovely. And I care not if the morning mist hangs on heavily until high noon; I care not if the rain beats upon the shingles above me. Ocean and woods are indescribably mysterious, shrined in the misty meadows and trees glow with greener joy amid failing rain. It often seems as if the most wondrous time is that when the sea and every tree and finally the shadowy silhouettes of the sky line with its wavy thread of light dissolves into darkness. But perhaps night is more marvelous, as it softly draws the curtain across the picture while the imagination holds until the sun shall

split the veil and flash the whole scene into brilliancy again.

This endless pageant, you will say, is quite independent of aerie, winged or human. So it is, but not of my absorption in the wonder of it all. Now that I have found a name for my lookout, my delight in spectacle, so familiar, yet ever changing, is enhanced. Is this not an amazing testimony to the transforming power of a mere word? How poetic is "aerie"! One of those words which preserves the aroma of poetry and never descends to the level of current popular use. Now I see a wholly new and personal significance in Milton's description of the first appearance of birds upon the earth:

scaring the air sublime  
With clang despised the ground, under a cloud  
In prospect. There the eagle and the stork  
On cliffs and cedar tops their eyries  
Build, and set forth  
Their aerie caravan, high over seas.

I was somewhat disconcerted when probing the history of the word to find that it means the nest of a predatory bird, such as the eagle or the hawk. But the needs of poetry have rescued it from any such narrow use and have extended its scope to include any picturesque height. So Keats employs it in "Endymion."

where beauty dwell  
In gulf or aerie, mountain or deep  
dell.

So I am reassured. I am not predatory merely because I live in an aerie!

Yet my whole existence here is only a succession of forays: I would capture impressions of the world about and below me and make some of their meaning my own. Hence I realize that I must develop the two striking powers of the eagle, that noblest of birds which seeks the high places for his dwelling: I must cultivate keenness of vision and the faculty of sustained flight—of imagination. Who would not soar with eagle's vision from such a height over such a scene?

Many can boast of a far more luxurious aerie and of the command of far more impressive spectacles. It chances that I have myself just returned from a journey across the continent and from awaying observation can gaze in awe at the heights of the Rockies and into the depths of Colorado canyons. In California friends brought me up to their blissful aerie on the mountainside, whence one feeds the eye with endless ecstasy upon the sweep of deep valleys and range on range of magnificent mountain peaks. But perhaps even this grandeur induced safety. I wished for a more restricted aerie where I might order the impressions of this boundless splendor. And now back amid the less aggressive loveliness of my New England shore I can mingle with actual views of gentle slope and rolling fields my images of mighty western peaks and precipitous gorges. This were a program full enough to last for more than one summer.

Because I have not included normal human companionships in this program does not mean that my aerie is an ivory tower where I remain aloof from my neighbors. I sail forth regularly to talk and play with my fellow-aerians. There! One of my gulls emerged from his aerie and set his white sail toward the sea. I will fare forth from mine and gather up the morning news—or maybe a message from my friends in their aerie by the Pacific.

## THE

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

## MONITOR

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WILLIE J. ARBOT

Associate Editor

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# Theatrical News of the World

## Mrs. Kendal—A Dame of Empire

By J. T. GREEN

London, Eng. THE King, in the latest list of honors, has conferred on Mrs. Kendal, with Ellen Terry, the greatest actress of a generation, the title of Dame of the Order of the British Empire, the accolade of knighthood. I recall the impression of her being fêted some years ago by the O. P. Club and rarely was there such unison of approval of the feast and such eagerness to swell the throng in her honor.

Now, as then, but one sad chord vibrates in the chorus of tribute, and to attune it to symphony is in Mrs. Kendal's own hand. Why, oh! why, has this wonderful actress left the boards? Why must we indulge in reminiscences where there is her personality, her lovely voice, now too rarely heard in public except when she elects to illuminate a charity function with one of those witty, human speeches of which she is a past mistress?

Behold her in the stalls on a first night—a queen figure, a countenance agleam with the eager pleasure of expectation, and when play or acting carries her away, eloquent with enthusiasm. Her aspect is a proof of what love of the theater means: her company a liberal education. She will jubilate like a youngster, she will applaud with the fervor of the wildest enthusiasm in the gallery; she will analyze, criticize, comment, plunge into memories, and, great herself, it is her greatest pleasure to proclaim the rise of the younger generation.

It is years ago since Mrs. Kendal was bidding the light of the theater. Her last appearance was as Mrs. Ford in "The Merry Wives" at a gala performance—and never was there a gayer Mrs. Ford or Mrs. Page than Mrs. Kendal and Ellen Terry—yet to praise her is not the mere traditional practice of "auditorum temporis act." Her work of the eighties, when all England acclaimed her in "The Iron Master"; of the nineties, when in "The Elder Miss Blossom," that lovely study of spinsterdom, she pulled our heart-strings and compelled our tears, lives today.

## Mannheim Exhibit of Flower Pictures

MANNHEIM, Germany (Special Correspondence)—Among many interesting exhibitions the Mannheim Art Gallery has arranged in the course of the last years one opened lately under the heading "Flowers in Art and Nature" is perhaps the most charming. Of course it only gives us a small section of the large field an exhibition of the kind might have covered. It was impossible to show the immeasurable field of floral ornament or to enter into the details of modern horticulture. What the exhibition wants to show is simply the individual flower and the admiration for it expressed by different kinds of artistic conception.

Two rooms are dedicated to the representation of flowers in pictures. The development of flower-painting is shown by a series of characteristic works. It is interesting to note that in the Middle Ages and even in the beginning of modern times flowers were hardly ever painted by themselves; they were merely used as accessories. The first real "flower-pieces" were painted by Dutch artists at the beginning of the seventeenth century. They combined flowers belonging to different seasons in large nosegays and garlands which, though they are impossible from a botanical point of view, yet are true representatives of the close relation of art to nature characteristic of their time.

♦ ♦ ♦

Every later generation of artists seems to have had another ideal of what a "flower-piece" ought to be. Some looked upon plants and flowers merely as botanical forms which they tried to reproduce as true to nature as possible, others attempted to catch the more ethereal expression which is characteristic of every plant and flower. The impressionist school on the other hand wanted to show the blending of colors, as light and air pass imperceptibly into the coloring of the flower and vice versa.

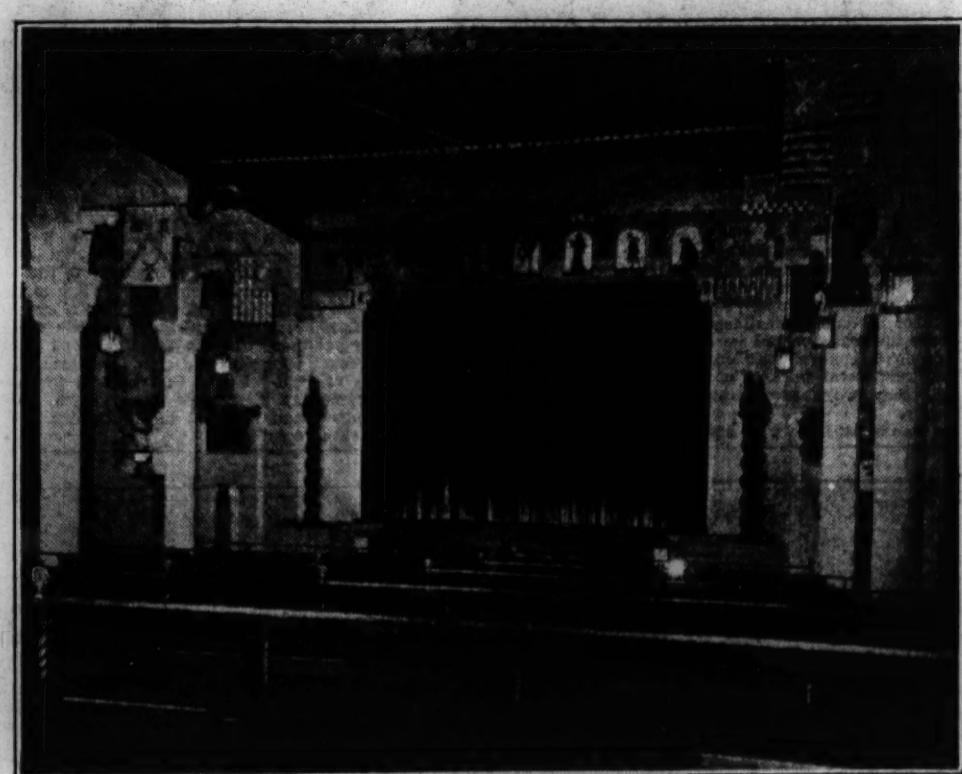
The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries produced a great many botanical works, some of which, in spite of their study purpose, are real works of art. One of the most interesting among these is a set of 20 volumes containing nothing but the meticulously copied reproductions of hundreds of tulips, the favorite flower of Margrave Louis of Baden, to whom his wife Sybilla Augusta gave these volumes as a present. The differences between the various kinds of tulips are often so small that only a connoisseur will be able to notice them.

A product of the 19th century are the sketches of flowers for the purpose of porcelain-painting. There is a large collection of designs from Dresden and Berlin on show at Mannheim. Side by side with them we admire the gayly painted floral designs for clock faces so characteristic of Black Forest arts and crafts. Artificial flowers made of wax, silk, feathers and other delicate material are on show in another section.

♦ ♦ ♦

Yet another part of the exhibition is devoted to the rôle flowers play in the modern household. In separate sections of the show we see dining-rooms and living-rooms made gay and festive by flowers of the season. The vases, baskets and bowls have been very cleverly chosen. We seem to see a nimble-handed housewife at work among her treasures and carefully selecting the right place and the right vessel for every flower.

In this respect the Far East has been much in advance of the flower-love and flower-culture of the Japanese. There are several reproductions of the flower-corners in a Japanese house and lovely specimens of delicate Japanese paintings of plants and flowers.



INTERIOR OF THE PLAYERS' THEATER, DETROIT

## Drama in a British Village

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Eng.

DURING recent years, especially since the war, there has been a marked revival of arts and crafts in British villages. Art, as expressed through the medium of drama, has taken a definite place in the life of many communities, and bands of village players are making a welcome appearance all over the country.

This revival is due mostly to the efforts of those men and women who saw with dismay the decay of village life, and sought to stem the tide and remodel the social and educational life in villages on a more progressive and idealistic basis. The English Association, dramatic societies, women's institutes, the Drama League, and such like bodies have made and are making contribution toward this revival of village drama.

The ultimate success of village drama depends largely upon the communal understanding of the service of drama to national life and the determination of all classes to thought on this service without thought of self.

That this is possible of accomplishment is shown in the achievements of the Stoneyland Players of West Hoathly, Sussex. Here, in this tiny downland hamlet, since 1910, there has been a determined effort to

culated in neighboring villages inviting the inhabitants to attend the performance, which is free of charge. During the play there are no "calls," bowings, or bouquets, and the audience is asked to refrain from applause till the performance is over. There is the utmost goodwill among the Players, who are drawn from all classes in the village. Every branch of life is represented, and the company is really an ideal democracy—class distinction and snobishness are unknown.

"In this village," Mrs. King continues, "some of the Players have taken part in the performances since the beginning, and in some instances the present artists are the children of the original Players. In one case a grandchild is taking part with two earlier generations. The

simple theme, grandeur of thought, and beautiful language of Professor Murray's translation appeal to the villagers immensely, and there is as much interest in rehearsals as in public performances. The Players do not deceive themselves that they are particularly actors. They do know, however, that to work together for several weeks on a masterpiece, trying to understand it and interpret it faithfully, acting simply and with no thought of individual glorification but to produce something intensely beautiful, is a thing well worth while.

"After one of the more serious plays we do something humorous, generally a work of our own devising. We have plenty of good actors, and an extraordinary development of acting in the villages. Our demand is always for good plays, but they are very hard to get. We do not want the successes of the great cities, but big, strong, simple plays that villagers can understand."

## "A Month in the Country"

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Eng.

AT THE Royalty Theater, "A Month in the Country," by Ivan S. Turgenev, translated by M. S. Mandell and produced by Michael Sherbrooke. The cast:

Arkadi Serebich Isayev: A. R. Homewood  
Natalia Petrovna: Gillian Scalfi  
Ivanovna: Natalie Moya  
Lizaveta Bogdanovna: Little Alison  
Adafan Ivanovich Schaf: Roger Maxwell  
Mikhail Aleksandrovich Blinov: Boris Ranevsky  
Aleksad Nikolaeievich Blinov: Christopher Oldham  
Afanasi Ivanovich Blinov: Craigall Sherry  
Ignati Ulrich Shpitski: Michael Sherbrooke  
Matiel: Ronald Kerr  
Katta: Barbara Liscova

Ivan Turgenev is one of those writers who, while possessing a certain command over other forms, find themselves most at home in the larger spaces of the novel, wherein a more go-as-you-please method may be adopted, and where the author is not perpetually restricted by stage convention and necessity. Considered as a play, this comedy of his, with its thin plot, absence of action, and long series of dialogue, will hardly pass; and yet, for those who are sensitive to the evocation of group-atmosphere, in the typical Russian manner, and can appreciate truthful and sustained character drawing, "A Month in the Country" will always provide a source of pleasure. It seems to call, however, for intimate production in a little theater, rather than for the cruder ordeal of the ordinary commercial playhouse.

The story is too elusive to be told easily in a few words. It deals somewhat in the Tchekov manner with the lives of a number of rather idle and foolish, yet not wholly unsympathetic persons, most of whom are suffering in greater or less degree from the languid boredom which—according to their playwrights, at any rate—seems generally to have afflicted Russian middle class provincial society during a great part of the last century. Most of the trouble is occasioned by the advent, among Isaac's household, of an attractive young student, Blinov, whose shy ingenuousness and simple charm so draw to him Natalia Petrovna, the mistress of the household, and Vira, her ward, that he is compelled in the common interest to resign his new position and leave the home to which he has just come. Amid these rather delicate, dilettante and languorous heart affairs—handled by Turgenev with a skill that displays more of the novelist's than of the dramatist's craft.

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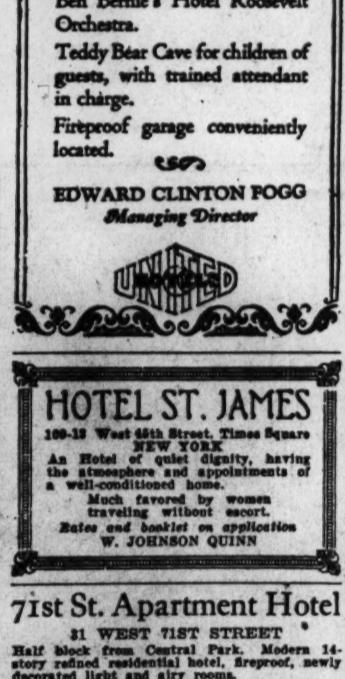
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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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200 rooms with private bath..... 2.00

200 rooms with private bath..... 2.50

\$1 for each extra person

Main Street, between 6th and 7th

Hotel Stewart

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New steel and concrete structure,  
in modern





## NINETEEN LEFT IN TENNIS PLAY

Juniors Furnish Upsets in Third Day—Shields Defeats Neer

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27.—The real battle for the metropolitan turf court tennis championship will begin this afternoon, when the 19 survivors of the earlier rounds begin to battle among themselves for the privilege of encroaching each other on the title on the Crescent Athletic Club courts. The junior players in the tourney furnished the surprises on the third day of play yesterday. Though only the first two days, the games and games of those who have also caused great excitement, as only the finest play of the strongest stars of the metropolitan district prevented the further progress of the youngsters.

John S. Neer, a 16-year-old player of New York, who has had his credit victories over Cranston W. Holman, 122<sup>nd</sup> junior champion, Herbert L. Powman, and Percy L. Kynaston, previous tourney winners, was met by the first showing of the juniors. He advanced two rounds in straight sets. First he conquered Frank M. Bonneau, semi-finalist in the Long Island championship, 6-2, 6-2, and then conquered Edward W. Feilheimer, Queens, 6-2, 6-2. John S. Neer, up a good battle against the former leader, Holman, before Holman won, 6-1, 6-1.

Although Carr's place in the team can be filled by anyone, when England is holding, yesterday his place was taken by A. F. Chapman—the rules of cricket do not permit anyone being allowed to bat in his stead. This means that England has only 10 men to face the Australians today. Whatever happens it will be a great surprise, from a team, to come from defeat. Indeed, the only thing which can produce a definite result is so great a success of the visiting bowlers that the home players are dismissed twice—an extremely remote probability.

### Macartney Scores His Third Century

New Record for Consecutive Test Cricket Matches in England

By Special Cable

MANCHESTER, Eng., July 27.—The scoring of 332 runs for 8 wickets by the Australians in their first match, coupled with the fact that Saturday's play was confined by rain to the brief period of four minutes, has made it appear certain that the fourth test match against England will finish out the series. The first four days have seen the previous ones and that the issue of the whole series therefore will depend on the fifth and concluding game to be played to a finish at the Oval in London commencing Aug. 14.

The Australians were not trying to beat the clock. They scored off bad balls; there were not many of these if it may be said—but even the great C. G. Macartney, who obtained his third century in consecutive test matches, this time never done in this country before, lacked some of his usual brilliance taking three hours to score 109. The ever-patient W. M. Woodfull obtained his second century of the series by making 117. The two bowlers, Eddie and Bert, bowlers came into their own. M. G. Gregory, 34, W. H. Ponsford, 23, were the only other Australians to reach double figures.

For the first time in history, England's full eleven was captained by a man who had not been born when the first test was played. Sam, the star, J. B. Hobbs, shouldering the responsibility in the enforced absence of A. W. Carr.

Although Carr's place in the team can be filled by anyone, when England is holding, yesterday his place was taken by A. F. Chapman—the rules of cricket do not permit anyone being allowed to bat in his stead. This means that England has only 10 men to face the Australians today. Whatever happens it will be a great surprise, from a team, to come from defeat. Indeed, the only thing which can produce a definite result is so great a success of the visiting bowlers that the home players are dismissed twice—an extremely remote probability.

### FISHERMAN'S RACE PLANS ARE UNDERWAY

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Preparations are under way for another international race for the Fisherwoman's Cup, this year off Gloucester, according to a statement by Vice-Commodore Gerald Ford of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday.

Competitions arising at the last race in October, 1924, when schooners of the Gloucester and Halifax fleets contested for the cup, have been straightened out, Commodore Ford said.

The American challenger has not been named as yet, but it is expected to be named, but either the Blue Nose or the Haliwellian will defend the cup for the Canadian fleet. He believed the American challenger would probably not be named until a series of trials had been held among the best boats of the Gloucester fleet.

Only three matches remain to be played in the second round, and the committee expects to reduce the survivors to eight by the end of today, play, by asking those in rear to play second matches if visitors in the first. The summary:

### METROPOLITAN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

H. L. Bowman, New York, defeated A. L. Wicks, Philadelphia, 7-5, 6-2.

A. H. Chapin, Springfield, Mass., defeated William Aydelotte, New York, 6-2, 6-2.

W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated E. F. Snow, New York, 6-3, 6-2.

E. H. Binzel, Yonkers, N. Y., won from Jerome Lang, New York, by default.

L. E. Williams, Chicago, defeated Isaac Bialik, New York, 6-2, 6-2.

Jack A. Wright, Cincinnati, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., 4-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Frank X. Shields, New York, defeated Philip E. Neer, Seattle, Wash., 6-2, 6-1.

Jillian Seligson, New York, defeated F. P. Bonney, New York, 6-2, 6-2.

F. T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Dr. William Loebenstein, New York, 6-2, 6-2.

A. Cawse, New York, won from A. P. von Bernuth, Montclair, N. J., by default.

H. M. Kelleher, New York, defeated E. G. Noyes Jr., 6-4, 6-2.

Second Round

H. L. Bowman, New York, defeated D. Strachan, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-1.

John M. Dow, San Fran., Calif., defeated Morton Bernstein, Woodmere, N. Y., 6-4, 9-7.

Dr. George King, New York, defeated Berkeley R. Hall, Austin, Tex., 8-6.

W. T. Tilden, 24, Philadelphia, defeated G. B. Emerson, Montclair, N. J., 9-7, 6-4.

Sadakazu Ono, New York, won from Elliott H. Binzel, Yonkers, N. Y., by default.

Tetsu Toho, Japan, defeated Kenneth D. Fisher, Brooklyn, 6-1, 6-2.

J. H. Cawse, New York, defeated J. G. Cawse, New York, 6-2, 6-2.

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, defeated Howe H. Bancroft, San Francisco, 6-2, 6-2.

H. M. Kelleher, New York, defeated E. G. Noyes Jr., 6-4, 6-2.

Third Round

H. L. Bowman, New York, defeated

D. Strachan, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-1.

John M. Dow, San Fran., Calif., defeated Morton Bernstein, Woodmere, N. Y., 6-4, 9-7.

Dr. George King, New York, defeated

Berkeley R. Hall, Austin, Tex., 8-6.

W. T. Tilden, 24, Philadelphia, defeated G. B. Emerson, Montclair, N. J., 9-7, 6-4.

Fourth Round

H. L. Bowman, New York, defeated

D. Strachan, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-1.

John M. Dow, San Fran., Calif., defeated Morton Bernstein, Woodmere, N. Y., 6-4, 9-7.

Dr. George King, New York, defeated

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

The development of self-help and co-operation among the farmers of Saskatchewan during the past few years has been astounding, while the benefits therefrom have been beyond all expectations. There has been a great awakening which may be interpreted as a sign of the times. Some twenty-five years ago there was organized the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, which served a social, educational and economic need of the farmers. A number of years after that followed the formation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Ltd., a line elevator company owned and operated by the farmers of the Province. This company was organized to combat the evils of the privately owned line elevators, and was made possible largely through what had been already achieved by the Grain Growers' Association.

At a still later date there occurred a division in this association, a certain section feeling that, in spite of what the farmers' organizations had done to date, they had not got to the root of the farmers' economic problems. Consequently there came into existence the Farmers' Union of Canada. This body was not satisfied that the farmer-owned elevator company had solved or was solving the wheat-marketing problem of the farmer.

The reputation of a well-known co-operative expert came to their notice a little more than three years ago. In order to defray the costs of bringing him to Saskatchewan, certain municipal bodies and business men of the Province made financial contributions, with the result that he came and addressed several meetings of farmers, business men and the public generally. Eventually, and as a direct result of his visit and following strictly his advice, the Wheat Pool was launched.

At this stage of development there were thus four large farmers' organizations—two pairs—which were more or less at opposites, viz.: Grain Growers' Association vs. the Farmers' Union, and Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Ltd., vs. Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. This was obviously an undesirable situation, involving too many cross-currents and diverse interests, although all were presumably working in the interests of the farmers. This condition led to a common forecast among a certain section of the community that the farmers' organizations would eventually break up.

But not so; the farmers saw the dangers confronting them and began to take active steps toward their removal. The first step was taken when the farmer shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company agreed by an 83 per cent majority to sell all the holdings of their company to the Wheat Pool. The second step is seen in the amalgamation of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union recently accomplished. The Wheat Pool and the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, are entirely separate and not in any way identical organizations; the one is a marketing agency and the other is an educational agency. Nevertheless, the realization of unity within the latter adds to the potentiality of the former.

Thus the story of the farmers' movement in Saskatchewan is truly a remarkable one, demonstrating that unity and co-operation can solve many of the farmers' problems. Indeed, it may not be too much to claim that co-operation will assist materially in the solution of the immigration problem in Canada (which is admittedly at the root of other national economic problems) by assuring the farmers of financial returns commensurate with the cost of production; by raising the standard of living on the farms and through the co-operative sense permeating the consciousness of the people that the best and noblest in its people will be developed to produce a happy and contented people; such favorable conditions will do much to attract settlers from other countries.

Not many years ago, as is well remembered, it was commonly believed that the time would soon come when wild game, in the United States, would be virtually extinct. The rapid dissemination of the herds following the settlement of arable government lands in the trans-Mississippi coun-

### Counting Noses in the Forests

try and the more compact settlement of agricultural areas in the eastern and southern states, did portend the destruction of wild animals and birds generally. Deer had become scarce in many of the states; the buffalo or bison had been driven beyond the borders which civilization had set for itself; the nesting places of the wild pigeons were deserted, and the beaver had withdrawn from haunts where it was once plentiful.

But all at once, as it were, when this realization became impressed, the American public, through appropriate action taken by those agencies which had been wisely established, inaugurated a well-defined policy of conservation and protection. It was the determination of the people to restore, if possible, the remnants of these herds and flocks to something approximating their former numbers and size. The wild pigeon, it appears, has gone beyond recall. But of the other species named, as well as many others, a nucleus remained. Now comes the cheering announcement that rangers in the national forests and game preserves who have been taking a census of wild life in many parts of the country have found game animals, large and small, to be increasing in number. This counting of noses includes antelope, bear, caribou, deer, elk, moose, mountain goat, mountain sheep and beaver. An interesting item in the report is that a total of 605,964 deer has been counted by the rangers, and that the Government's big game population is approximately 890,000, representing a gain of about 75,000 over the previous fiscal year.

It should be realized that while the Federal Government, in conjunction with the several

states, has followed a generous and consistent policy in dealing with this problem of protection and conservation, the results achieved never would have been possible without the sympathetic aid of the people as a whole. The laws passed for the protection of game animals and birds have been virtually self-enforcing in most parts of the country. Violations have been reported and those who have offended have been punished, simply because there has been an aroused public sentiment behind the law.

Not all the wild life is embraced within the limits of national and state forests and preserves. The estimates made by the rangers do not include the animals which abound in increasing numbers outside their jurisdictions. In the case of the beaver, for instance, while the reports show an approximate total of 114,000 of these animals counted, it is estimated that half as many more of these are to be found in areas outside the national forests. Even the casual observer has noted the increase in the number of wild geese and ducks everywhere, and the growing friendliness of songbirds. It would be reassuring to believe that the ancient feud which so long existed between humans and the denizens of the woods and forests has at last come to an end. Perhaps it has.

Optimism marks the statement which Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, recently gave to an Associated Press correspondent as his view of the present European situation, and whether one is in full agreement with the Duce's views or not, one can hardly help but recognize the opinions

as having been given in a spirit of sincerity. "Tell the people of America," he is quoted as saying, "that Europe is traversing a period of acute—most acute—crisis, but that I have firm faith that she will overcome her difficulties." It was, of course, only to be expected that he would lay especial emphasis on the relation of Fascism to the solving of the problems facing Europe, and again, whether or not one accords completely with his views in this connection, it is difficult not to acknowledge that there is ground for his statement that Fascism has given an example to the world in certain respects. One must, for instance, recognize that he had facts behind him when he asserted that Italy alone among the great nations of Europe is not torn by wasteful and dangerous political crises or ruinous strikes and lockouts.

As to whether his nation is marching unflinchingly toward a glorious future, only that future can determine. But if it is true that his nation has learned how to insure the participation of all types and classes of citizens, and how to keep their confidence, respect and obedience, it may surely be said that it has taken a step in a direction which, though going contrary to what has come to be commonly regarded as representing the highest ideals of government, may have been essential to that particular nation or group of people. It is not the place here to commend Fascism unqualifiedly or to characterize it as entirely without some merit. The fact is undeniable that it has produced at least a temporary improvement in conditions in Italy, and that those results have been largely built upon a broader vision of co-operation. "Under the old system," Mussolini stated, "individuals were able to render the state impotent by refusal to co-operate." And, presumably, under the "new" the state, by taking things into its own hands to an extent, it is true, that is utterly contrary to democratic ideals, has prevented such an eventuality.

The fundamental idea behind Fascism is in opposition to that sense of things which the modern world in large part has learned to accept as its birthright and heritage. That every great reform has always run counter to some established views is, however, unquestionable; but this does not carry with it the necessity that everything that runs counter to established views is an estimable reform. At the same time, it is no more than justifiable to accord credit where credit is due, and in his message to America, Italy's chief has given expression to his views in a way that commands respect.

Secretary Mellon's strongest point against the McNary-Haugen bill, for stabilizing prices of farm products, was his assertion that government aid in marketing surplus crops in foreign lands would result in furnishing foodstuffs to the people of Europe at prices lower than those charged to domestic consumers. With an urban population in the United States nearly twice that of the farming regions, this warning against the possibility of a federal subsidy being used to provide cheap food for foreign workers was effective in assuring the opposition of Senators and Representatives whose constituents were chiefly dwellers in the cities or towns. Whatever policies looking to the improvement of American agricultural conditions may in the future be adopted, it may safely be predicted that there will be no arrangement for keeping up food prices at home, while selling a surplus for export at lower prices.

As might have been expected, representatives of the farmers have made answer to Secretary Mellon's objection by referring to the sale of American manufactures for export at substantially lower prices than they are sold for in the domestic market. A case in point is furnished by the hearing before a British commission under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, where a spokesman for the English hosiery industry submitted statements alleging that American cotton stockings were being imported at prices below the British cost of production. Whether the American stockings were being sold at a profit to the manufacturer, or were merely part of a surplus for which an outlet had to be found in foreign markets, did not appear to be known to the complaining witnesses. The situation, however, is much the same as that which might arise under a system of government aid to

maintain prices of foodstuffs at home, while "dumping" the surplus abroad; and the farm leaders have been quick to seize upon the incident as an illustration of what they claim is less favorable treatment for agriculture than manufacturing.

The policy of selling for export at lower prices may be justified by special conditions in an industry that requires its operation to its full capacity, in order that production shall be efficient and labor constantly employed. It will be hard to convince the millions of stocking buyers in the rural regions, however, that it is unwise for the Government to aid in finding a market for surplus farm products while it is maintaining a policy that makes possible two sets of prices for manufacturers.

How closely, indeed, is the vivid present linked with what, in the thoughts of many, seems like a remote past, by the presence, until yesterday, among the moving, active, toiling and pleasure-seeking people of this era, of Robert Todd Lincoln, who was the last surviving son of Abraham Lincoln. To him

there remained through all the intervening years since the enactment of a tragedy that shocked civilization and sobered, perhaps forever, the wrath of a people plunged into bitter warfare, intimate memories of the martyred Emancipator which could not have been shared with even his closest associates. To him it must have been most gratifying to observe the esteem in which his distinguished father has come to be held by the people of all the world. Perhaps he knew, better than even the members of Lincoln's official family, and better than those who have sought in the years since he paid the price of his devotion to the cause of his people to paint a true word portrait of him, the secret of his greatness, the depth and breadth of his compassion.

Robert Todd Lincoln did his part of the work of the world. He claimed no particular distinction because of the eminence of his father. He was a lawyer of recognized ability and standing, had served as Secretary of War in the Cabinets of President Garfield and President Arthur, and later as Minister to Great Britain. His service as special counsel for the Pullman Company led to his election as president of that organization as successor to its founder. Later he was associated in an official capacity with other large industrial concerns and with one of the leading banks of the country.

For some years Mr. Lincoln maintained a summer home at Manchester, Vt., almost in the shadow of Mt. Equinox. It was to this charming spot that he retired for that rest, recreation and reflection which he had abundantly earned and which he so greatly enjoyed. To him there must have come, more clearly than to others, the realization of what one man, possessing courage, vision and devotion, can accomplish by ungrudging fidelity to duty. Abraham Lincoln, as his son well knew, did not regard himself as a superman or as one endowed with prescient knowledge. He did not choose or shape his own or his people's destiny. He simply stood, as brave men and women throughout the ages have stood and must stand, ready and willing to defend the right.

Perhaps the son of the Emancipator knew, better than any other person who has survived that time of stress and disaster, the simple process by which a patient and unselfish man rises above the sordid and embroiling bitterness which surrounds him, to point the way of release. He knew, no doubt, that the glory which is Lincoln's is not the reflection of any selfish glorification. Abraham Lincoln never realized that he had achieved greatness. His reward, if so it may be termed, was the realization that each day he did his best in the way he knew. No father can leave a richer heritage than this. No son can do better than to cherish and preserve, as Robert Lincoln did, the gift which he shared with all the people whom his distinguished father loved.

### Editorial Notes

If ever an attempt to pour oil on troubled waters was deserving of success, it would seem to be so in the case of the British publications, the Economist, the Nation, and the New Statesman, in their recent editorials deprecating the recent attacks on the United States in the British Parliament and in the newspapers on the debt question. "America's attitude," says the Economist, "certainly will not be improved by irritating comments from this side. Such comments merely have the effect of making the position more difficult for those who are genuine friends of Europe." The Nation protests against abusing the United States as a "Shylock," and argues that the British Government itself has driven a hard bargain with France by taking advantage of her present predicament in needing foreign credits. The New Statesman, after deplored the fact that certain expressions had been heard in Parliament, stated that "they merely serve to irritate American opinion without serving any useful purpose." A few more such healing sentiments on both sides of the Atlantic would do more than all kinds of critical theorizing to clear up the situation.

While fully recognizing that much more than money returns must be reckoned with when discussing the wisest expenditure of capital, one is justified in calling attention to a statement made recently, according to Railway Review, by Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce. Here is the substance of it: People talk glibly of giving billions of credit to foreign countries to increase the farm exports of the United States, but a billion dollars spent upon American railways will give more employment to the people of the country, more advance to its industry, more assistance to its farmers, than twice that sum expended outside the frontiers of the United States—and there would be greater security for the investor. This statement is put out with Mr. Hoover assuming "full responsibility" for it. And it certainly gives the reader something to think about.

## The Smith Family and Its Family Tree

WHEN Harold Smith chuckled to himself like a muted bassoon, it was usually an indication that he was tickled by something which sooner or later would impinge and which would either burden or benefit his audience. I waited patiently until he had finished reading the letter which he had at the moment claimed his attention.

"Just look at this, will you?" he said, handing me the neatly typed communication. I read as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Smith,  
I have for disposal an old and very interesting chart of your family tree, dating from 1444. This chart is prepared in colors, on heavy antique paper, and backed with canvas; it measures six feet by four. In one corner is a beautifully executed design representing the Smith family coat-of-arms. This will be pleased to send you on receipt of your check for \$10.

Hoping to hear from you at an early date.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Matthew Moody,  
Genealogist and Antiquarian.

"Very interesting," I observed without much enthusiasm; "but where's the joke?"

"Joke! Why, my dear fellow, don't you see how absurd it is to try and commercialize the Smith family tree? It isn't a tree at all, but a huge forest! That's the beauty of the whole business; every Smith stands on his own feet, whereas, of some individuals, it might be said:

He stands for fame on his grandfather's feet,  
By heraldry proved valiant, or discreet.

"Why, I'm not even a Kaye-Smith, or a Smith-Porter; I'm just a plain Smith. And even if I could trace my family back to 1444, I think I should be inclined to indorse the opinion that Sheridan expresses in 'The Rivals': 'Our ancestors are very good kind of folks, but they are the last people I would choose to have a visiting acquaintance with.'

"Yes, but this family tree, coming as it would from a presumably honest genealogist, must be somebody's tree, and it might as well be yours as any other Smith," I remarked, rather lamely, I admit.

"I don't want a family tree," Harold replied with emphatic decision. "I don't want to be bound by precedents. Just think of it: a young man with 'traditions' to live up to conceives a perfectly gorgeous idea which bids fair to provide him with all kinds of happy activity, only to be solemnly told, by some member of the family whose main occupation appears to be to see that all the other members conform to the tradition. That's the sort of thing a — never does!" No, sir! Nobody can say to me, "That's the sort of thing a Smith never does," because there isn't anything a Smith hasn't done."

"Oh, come, don't speak too lightly of your human ancestry," I replied. "I am quite willing to concede that he who boasts of his descent, praises the deeds of another; I admit, with you, that the passwords to enduring character are thoughts and deeds, not pedigree; nevertheless, isn't there some little satisfaction in looking on a portrait of a dignified and imposing person in lace ruffles and high-crowned hat, and being able to say, 'He's one of the family'?"

"That's because you don't know him," answered Harold, with that finality that would lead one to suspect that he had a reserve of hidden information which was not for

public consumption. "Distance often lends enchantment to one's ancestors. The man who professes to be able to trace his descent from Pocahontas would be quite seriously disturbed if you told him that his mother was an Indian. But even a rascal may be tolerated if he is far enough down the family tree.

"Then, looking at it from another angle: in America the quintessence of respectability is to be able to trace one's family back to the Mayflower, or the James Bay Colony; but if all . . ."

At this point I deemed it wise to interrupt, for I knew Harold's possibilities in extempore argument. "By the way, has your particular branch of the family a coat of arms?"

Harold walked over to the bookcase, searched the shelves for several seconds, and finally withdrew an old volume bound in leather. Opening it, I saw, pasted on the flyleaf, a book-plate, the composition of which was the armorial bearings of one, Josiah Smith, of Devonshire, England.

"The alleged coat of arms of my family," he said, with mock solemnity.

"Why 'alleged'?" I asked.

"Because Sidney Smith—who you will readily admit was an authority, being one of the Smiths of his day—said, 'The Smiths never had any arms, and have invariably sealed their letters with their thumbs."

"What are you laughing at?" demanded Harold, noting my ill-concealed amusement.

"It sounds rather like police investigation methods, doesn't it?"

"Precisely, and for the reason that the most individual physical characteristic about a person—though not usually evident—is a thumbprint. A plain Smith can make an impression on a piece of wax, more individual than any heraldic device.

"The family of Smith is, to all intents and purposes, untraceable, and every Smith must stand on his own feet and establish his own claim to recognition; all of which is a very good thing for Smith."

"But isn't there just a little inconsistency here?" I ventured to remark. "Here is a copy of a Smith coat of arms—a plain Smith. Doesn't this establish a family connection that may be traced back along a genealogical path to an early century?"

Harold's eyes twinkled as he replied: "If your Latin is not too rusty, read the motto on the scroll below the heraldic device."

I read, "Vestigia nulla retrorsum."

"Well," said Harold after a pause.

"A free translation, I suppose, would be, 'There is no past!'" I replied.

"You're right. Literally, 'There are no traces backward.'

Now do you see why I have preserved this, the only copy of our coat of arms that I possess?"

In thinking it over, I have come to the conclusion that the particular Mr. Smith who chose this as his family motto in an earlier century must have been an exceedingly wise man. A. J. P.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

WORK has begun on a new underground railway which will enable Parisians to live in the suburbs. It is strange that the French capital, which is particularly well supplied with an elaborate underground railway system by which residents can swiftly get from any point to any other point, should have so few facilities for getting beyond the walls of the town. The fortifications have largely been razed and no longer exist, but such is the force of habit that Paris still thinks of itself as a walled city. It does not consider anything that lies on the other side of the imaginary ring to be connected with Paris. It frowns upon the suburbs. Only lately has this peculiar insularity of the city been broken down, but the means of communication with the smaller communities which are springing up outside the walls are painfully lacking. Therefore it is worthy of record that there has just been cut the first sod of an extra-mural metro line. It was cut in the Place Monge by the Roman amphitheater. When the line is completed Paris workers will be able to travel at Ivry, and lines to other suburbs may soon be cut.

The thin notes of the tiny trumpet of the Paris chairmen have, for an old resident, sentimental associations, and it is therefore with pleasure that the writer learns that the little pipe of a chairmen has been restored to him by the prefect of police. The chairmen blowing on their primitive instrument go from street to street and the housewives bring out their cane-bottomed chairs which in the midst of the traffic the chairmen mends. Someone would not like to see him disappear. He is a link with the past, a reminder of more leisurely days. But a policeman, perhaps up-to-date but doubtless with a proper conception of the needs of the age, looked upon the chairmen's trumpet as a public nuisance. He confiscated the trumpet and it was understood that no longer would the itinerant craftsmen be allowed musically to announce their presence. When the prefect of police himself heard of the order that had been given in his name he showed himself to have a poetic sense and perhaps not a sufficient

sense of the needs of the age: he ordered the trumpet to be restored, implying that it might be blown by the chairmen to their heart's content. The prefect has won golden opinions—but one wonders whether his action will be indorsed by the superior authorities.

The Victor Hugo Museum in the Place des Vosges is, on the occasion of the centenary celebrations of Romanticism, to be enlarged. Unquestionably the celebrations could be held in no worse place than the house in which Hugo lived from 1833 to 1848, and where he wrote many of his masterpieces. Some of the most renowned literary and artistic figures of France have gathered in this